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Data for Week Ended:
March 8, 2002

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Includes:

U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, December, 2001
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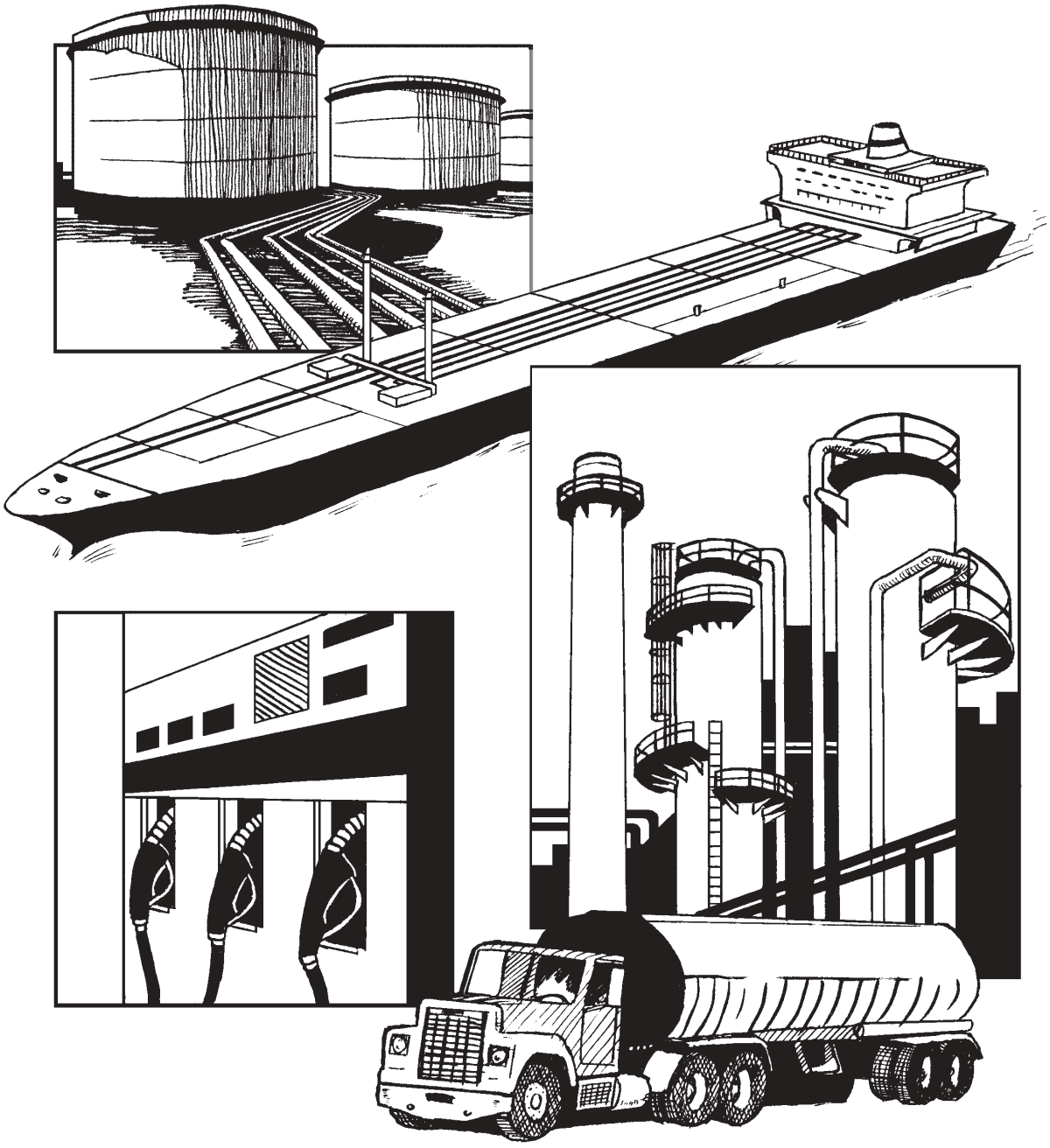

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products in the context of historical data and forecasts. It serves the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc. Data are released electronically after 9:00 a.m. each Wednesday, and hard copies of the publication are available for distribution on Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by one day.

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Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 14.0 million barrels per day last week, with the most recent four weeks averaging 14.3 million barrels per day. Crude oil refinery inputs in PADD III (the Gulf Coast) averaged 6.7 million barrels per day, the lowest level in more than two years. Motor gasoline refinery production last week averaged nearly 7.9 million barrels per day, down slightly from the previous week. Jet fuel refinery production averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, down a little from the level seen in the previous two weeks. Distillate fuel refinery production fell to less than 3.3 million barrels per day last week, with low-sulfur distillate fuel (often referred to as diesel fuel) averaging below 2.3 million barrels per day, the lowest since the week ending February 18, 2000, as near-record inventory levels in recent weeks limit the need for more production.

Crude oil imports have averaged 8.1 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, down significantly from earlier this year. Distillate fuel imports have averaged 230,000 barrels per day over the last four weeks, much less than was imported on a daily basis last winter. Motor gasoline imports have averaged 737,000 barrels per day over the last four weeks, with last week averaging 669,000 barrels per day.

With crude oil imports falling last week from the previous week by less than crude oil inputs to refineries, crude oil inventories (excluding inventories in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) rose by 0.4 million barrels. Distillate fuel inventories dropped by 2.8 million barrels, as a 3.7-million-barrel decrease in low-sulfur distillate fuel, more than offset a 0.8-million-barrel rise in high-sulfur distillate fuel (often referred to as heating oil). Total gasoline inventories fell for the fourth week in a row, falling by nearly 6 million barrels during that time. Motor gasoline inventories in PADD V (West Coast) dropped below 30 million barrels for the first time since early October 2001 and reformulated gasoline inventories there are at the lowest level since the week ending April 6, 2001.

Although total product supplied over the last four weeks continues to average less than year-ago levels, motor gasoline demand has averaged 3.4 percent above year-ago levels over this period. Jet fuel demand the last four weeks has averaged 13.4 percent less than year-ago levels. Distillate fuel and residual fuel oil demand remain well below year-ago levels.

The average world crude oil price on March 8, 2002 was $20.97 per barrel, up $1.33 from the previous week but $3.64 less than last year. WTI was $23.87 per barrel, rising $1.50 from last week but $4.10 less than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 67.60 cents per gallon, 8.10 cents higher than last week but 10.83 cents less than last year. The spot price for heating oil in the New York Harbor on March 8, 2002 was 61.85 cents per gallon, 3.50 cents higher than last week but 11.78 cents less than a year ago.

The national average retail regular gasoline price rose for the second straight week to 122.3 cents per gallon on March 11, 2002, 7.9 cents per gallon more than last week but 18.9 cents per gallon lower than a year ago. Reaching the highest level since November 2001, the national average retail diesel fuel price increased to 121.6 cents per gallon, 4.3 cents above last week but 19.0 cents per gallon less than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/08/01
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.3	14.3	14.8
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	86.1	86.5	90.1
Motor Gasoline Production	8.0	8.0	7.8
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3.5	3.5	3.6

See Table 2.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/08/01
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	320.9	320.5	285.9
Motor Gasoline	211.5	212.7	203.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	128.0	130.8	114.4
All Other Oils	339.6	337.4	327.1
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	560.0	559.7	541.8
Total	1,560.0	1,561.1	1,472.3

See Table 3.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/08/01
Crude Oil	8.1	8.4	8.7
Petroleum Products	1.3	1.3	1.9
Total	9.4	9.6	10.6

See Table 1.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/08/01
Motor Gasoline	8.6	8.5	8.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.9	3.8	4.2
All Other Products	6.9	7.1	7.2
Total	19.4	19.5	19.7

See Table 9.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/09/01
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	20.97	19.64	24.61
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	23.87	22.37	27.97
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	67.60	59.50	78.43
RFG Regular - NYH	68.85	60.50	79.68
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	61.85	58.35	73.63
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	62.55	59.40	74.63
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	63.20	61.08	78.63
Residual Fuel - NYH	43.45	40.19	55.95
Propane - Mont Belvieu	37.13	34.50	55.25
	03/11/02	03/04/02	03/12/01
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	122.3	114.4	141.2
Conventional Areas	119.4	111.8	138.7
RFG Areas	127.9	119.6	148.5
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	121.6	117.3	140.6

See Tables 12-14 and 16.

Data for the week ending March 8 reflect benchmarking to the December *Petroleum Supply Monthly* values.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.
[2] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
Notes: • NA=Not Available. • Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table S1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, December 2001

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	December 2001	Cumulative January-December 2001
Crude Oil Supply		
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,948	5,853
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,767	9,123
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,762	9,135
(4) SPR Imports	18	11
(5) Exports	12	23
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-94	-26
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-69	-64
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	137	244
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,689	15,130
Other Supply		
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production	2,194	2,175
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	38	70
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0
(14) Processing Gain	872	924
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,100	1,514
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	2,139	2,473
(17) Product Exports[4]	1,039	959
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[9]	169	-220
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,062	19,593
Products Supplied		
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline	8,582	8,586
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	-6	0
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,514	1,654
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,622	3,820
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	729	932
(25) Other Oils[5]	4,622	4,601
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,062	19,593
Total Net Imports	9,867	10,637

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	December 31, 2001
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[6]	311.8
Total Motor Gasoline	209.4
Reformulated	45.5
Oxygenated	0.4
Other Finished	115.5
Blending Components	48.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.9
Distillate Fuel Oil[9]	143.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	81.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	62.3
Residual Fuel Oil	41.0
Unfinished Oils	87.7
Other Oils[7]	199.5
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[9]	1,035.2
Crude Oil in SPR[8]	550.2
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[9]	1,585.4

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[6] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[7] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
[8] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[9] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D, page 55.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 2002.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 03/08/02

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending 03/08/02	Four Week Averages Ending 03/08/01	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 2002	Cumulative Daily Averages 2001	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E5,949	5,850	1.7			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,090	8,705	-7.1			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,103	8,729	-7.2			
(4) SPR Imports	20	4	—			
(5) Exports	E33	27	22.2			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-103	-5	—			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	33	175	—			
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E0	0	—			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	303	46	—			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,271	14,771	-3.4			
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[6]	E2,215	2,039	8.6			
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E139	99	40.4			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E0	0	0.0			
(14) Processing Gain	E875	926	-5.5			
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,278	1,879	-32.0			
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	2,174	2,850	-23.7			
(17) Product Exports[4]	E896	971	-7.7			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5,11]	580	-44	—			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,358	19,671	-1.6			
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	8,554	8,272	3.4			
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	1	0.0			
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,502	1,734	-13.4			
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,874	4,187	-7.5			
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	712	946	-24.7			
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,717	4,531	4.1			
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,358	19,671	-1.6			
Total Net Imports	9,368	10,584	-11.5			

Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the week ending April 5, 2002, issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 2002 become available.

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/08/01	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	320.9	320.5	285.9	0.1	12.2
Total Motor Gasoline	211.5	212.7	203.1	-0.6	4.1
Reformulated	42.9	43.8	39.8	-2.1	7.8
Oxygenated	0.4	0.5	0.7	-20.0	-42.9
Other Finished	117.2	116.6	112.6	0.5	4.1
Blending Components	51.0	51.8	50.0	-1.5	2.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.3	40.5	41.8	-0.5	-3.6
Distillate Fuel Oil[11]	128.0	130.8	114.4	-2.1	11.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	75.0	78.7	69.8	-4.7	7.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	53.0	52.2	44.7	1.5	18.6
Residual Fuel Oil	39.0	37.8	38.5	3.2	1.3
Unfinished Oils	90.1	90.1	98.0	0.0	-8.1
Other Oils[9]	E170.3	E168.9	148.8	0.8	14.4
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[11]	1,000.1	1,001.4	930.5	-0.1	7.5
Crude Oil in SPR[10]	560.0	559.7	541.8	0.1	3.4
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[11]	1,560.0	1,561.1	1,472.3	-0.1	6.0

1 Includes lease condensate.
2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
3 Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
4 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
5 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
6 Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
7 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
8 Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
9 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
10 Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
11 Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports, crude oil production, and other oils stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of these estimates.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 36.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Crude Oil Input	13.8	14.0	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.2
Gross Inputs	14.2	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.5
Operable Capacity	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6
Percent Utilization	85.7	86.4	89.7	92.6	94.7	96.2	96.8	95.8	94.2	92.2	92.6	93.9
2001												
Crude Oil Input	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.5	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.7
Gross Inputs	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.2	15.2	14.9
Operable Capacity	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Percent Utilization	90.0	90.4	89.3	94.8	96.3	95.5	93.9	93.5	91.8	91.2	91.3	89.5

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**
Crude Oil Input	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
Gross Inputs	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4
Operable Capacity	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7	E16.7
Percent Utilization[1]	89.3	89.4	89.4	88.0	87.0	86.1	85.8	86.5	86.5	86.1

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.3
Reformulated	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6
Oxygenated[2]	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other Finished[2]	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
2001												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
Reformulated	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
Oxygenated[2]	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7
Other Finished[2]	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

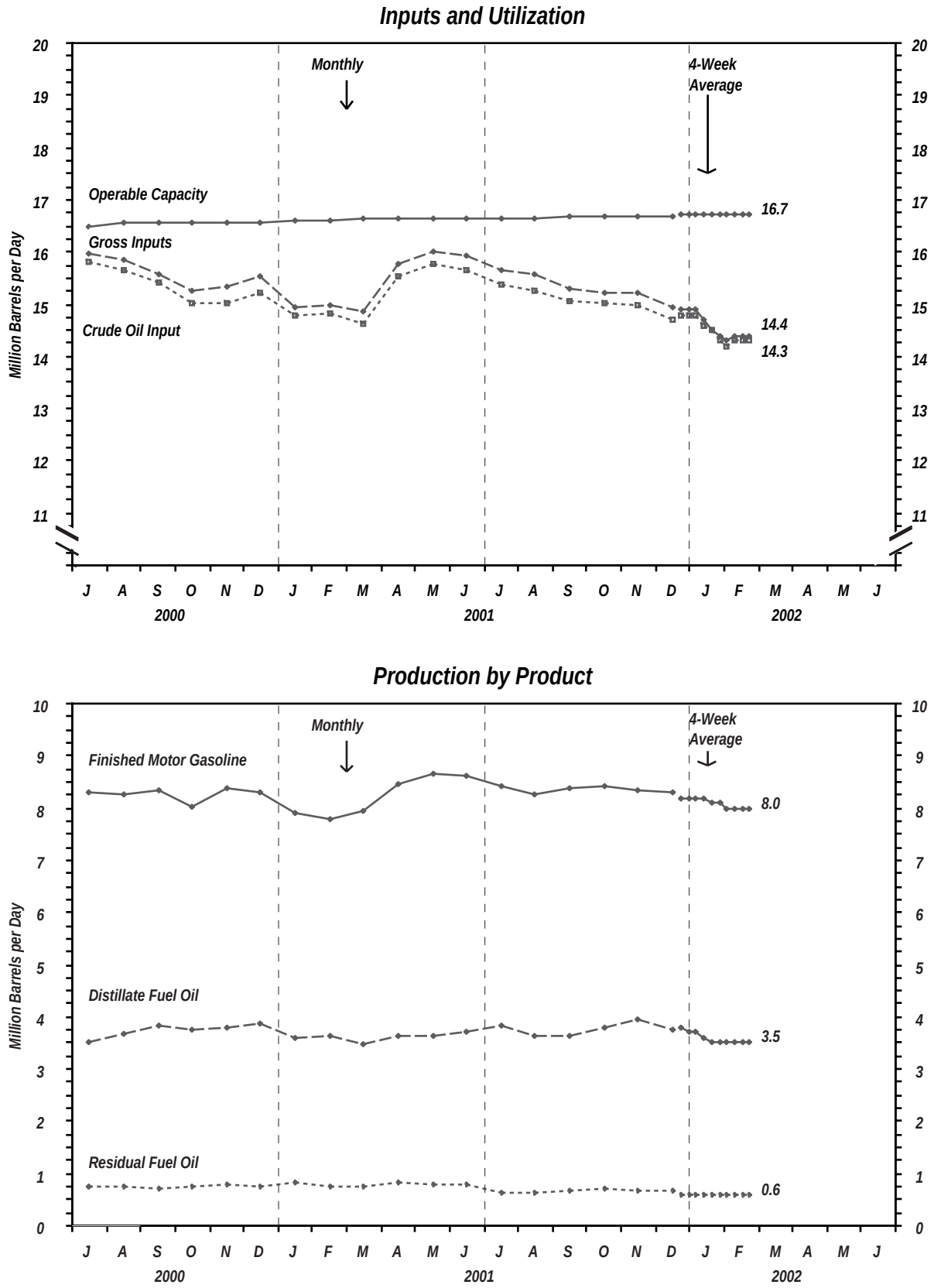
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Reformulated	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Oxygenated[2]	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other Finished[2]	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
[2] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See page 36.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Activity, July 2000 to Present



Source: See page 36.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Crude Oil[2]	283.9	285.8	297.1	303.8	294.7	290.6	282.2	287.3	277.9	277.9	286.4	285.5
Total Motor Gasoline	208.0	201.3	203.8	206.3	207.6	209.5	209.4	194.4	196.9	187.9	198.3	195.9
Reformulated	46.0	39.1	40.3	43.7	43.5	41.7	40.4	38.9	42.5	38.7	41.6	41.9
Oxygenated	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Finished	118.4	116.5	115.4	115.9	117.5	122.0	123.2	110.8	111.2	108.2	114.6	110.7
Blending Components	42.7	44.9	46.7	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.8	43.4	42.7	40.5	41.6	42.8
Jet Fuel	43.6	41.5	40.5	41.3	42.2	43.7	42.9	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.3	44.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	106.6	105.2	95.8	99.8	104.7	106.0	112.7	110.7	115.1	117.1	120.0	118.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	65.6	63.7	59.9	66.2	66.7	67.9	71.5	66.4	68.0	68.0	70.7	71.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	41.0	41.4	35.9	33.7	38.0	38.1	41.2	44.2	47.1	49.1	49.4	46.5
Residual Fuel Oil	36.1	34.4	36.4	35.3	37.3	37.0	35.4	37.1	37.7	35.0	39.0	36.2
Unfinished Oils	89.2	92.6	95.5	96.8	91.8	90.9	91.8	88.4	86.5	89.5	87.6	87.1
Other Oils[3]	141.7	136.0	137.9	152.5	170.1	179.3	194.8	199.8	200.2	192.0	184.1	159.7
Total (Excl. SPR)	909.0	896.8	906.9	936.0	948.3	957.1	969.3	960.4	956.6	942.2	957.9	926.9
Crude Oil in SPR	568.5	569.4	569.4	569.4	569.4	568.9	570.4	571.4	570.3	564.5	547.5	540.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,477.4	1,466.2	1,476.3	1,505.4	1,517.7	1,526.0	1,539.6	1,531.8	1,526.9	1,506.7	1,505.4	1,467.5
2001												
Crude Oil[2]	294.2	280.4	304.5	325.4	325.6	305.6	311.0	305.9	307.0	311.5	309.7	311.8
Total Motor Gasoline	205.6	205.8	193.6	200.7	212.3	220.1	208.4	193.2	205.6	207.1	212.0	209.4
Reformulated	41.5	40.6	36.9	40.9	45.4	49.7	48.6	40.3	41.0	43.6	46.0	45.5
Oxygenated	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Finished	117.4	114.0	107.9	110.5	114.9	118.4	112.3	109.0	116.1	115.5	114.7	115.5
Blending Components	46.1	50.6	47.8	48.4	51.2	51.0	46.4	42.9	47.9	47.6	51.0	48.1
Jet Fuel	43.7	42.5	39.6	40.7	42.3	43.1	42.5	41.7	42.9	40.4	40.2	41.9
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	118.2	117.2	105.0	105.0	107.4	114.4	125.1	122.0	126.5	128.6	138.8	143.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.0	70.3	67.9	66.7	64.4	68.4	73.9	68.2	71.4	68.9	75.2	81.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	50.2	46.9	37.0	38.4	43.1	46.0	51.2	53.7	55.2	59.7	63.6	62.3
Residual Fuel Oil	37.1	38.4	39.1	40.7	42.4	42.7	39.1	35.6	37.1	37.9	39.2	41.0
Unfinished Oils	91.6	97.0	101.5	99.7	96.4	93.2	89.7	90.3	93.1	92.2	91.3	87.7
Other Oils[3]	145.5	147.9	151.8	162.3	183.0	196.3	205.2	212.9	218.0	212.7	207.2	199.5
Total (Excl. SPR)[5]	935.8	929.1	935.1	974.7	1,009.5	1,015.2	1,021.0	1,001.5	1,030.1	1,030.4	1,038.3	1,035.2
Crude Oil in SPR	541.7	541.7	542.3	542.4	543.3	543.3	543.7	543.7	544.8	545.2	547.3	550.2
Total (Incl. SPR)[5]	1,477.5	1,470.8	1,477.4	1,517.0	1,552.8	1,558.5	1,564.7	1,545.2	1,574.9	1,575.6	1,585.6	1,585.4
Week Ending:												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Crude Oil[2]	311.1	312.1	314.8	316.9	319.3	321.8	318.7	316.2	320.5	320.9		
Total Motor Gasoline	207.7	210.5	214.1	216.7	216.4	217.4	216.9	215.8	212.7	211.5		
Reformulated	43.3	44.0	44.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	43.6	43.0	43.8	42.9		
Oxygenated	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4		
Other Finished	115.9	116.8	119.1	120.5	120.6	121.5	122.1	119.2	116.6	117.2		
Blending Components	48.2	49.2	49.8	50.7	50.4	49.8	50.7	53.1	51.8	51.0		
Jet Fuel	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	40.5	40.3		
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	142.2	141.9	139.0	138.8	137.3	137.5	135.7	132.7	130.8	128.0		
0.05% Sulfur and under	79.2	82.1	81.0	79.3	79.9	80.6	78.5	78.2	78.7	75.0		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	63.0	59.9	58.0	59.5	57.4	57.0	57.2	54.5	52.2	53.0		
Residual Fuel Oil	42.2	41.9	42.2	41.3	40.6	40.3	39.6	39.0	37.8	39.0		
Unfinished Oils	89.6	88.9	90.4	91.1	92.0	89.6	90.4	91.9	90.1	90.1		
Other Oils[3]	E182.1	E178.8	E175.6	E172.3	E171.2	E170.7	E170.1	E169.5	E168.9	E170.3		
Total (Excl. SPR)[5]	1,015.4	1,015.2	1,017.2	1,018.5	1,017.3	1,017.2	1,010.5	1,004.9	1,001.4	1,000.1		
Crude Oil in SPR[4]	550.2	551.3	552.5	553.5	554.2	557.1	557.4	559.2	559.7	560.0		
Total (Incl. SPR)[5]	1,565.7	1,566.5	1,569.7	1,572.0	1,571.6	1,574.3	1,568.0	1,564.0	1,561.1	1,560.0		

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve(SPR).

[3] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

[4] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

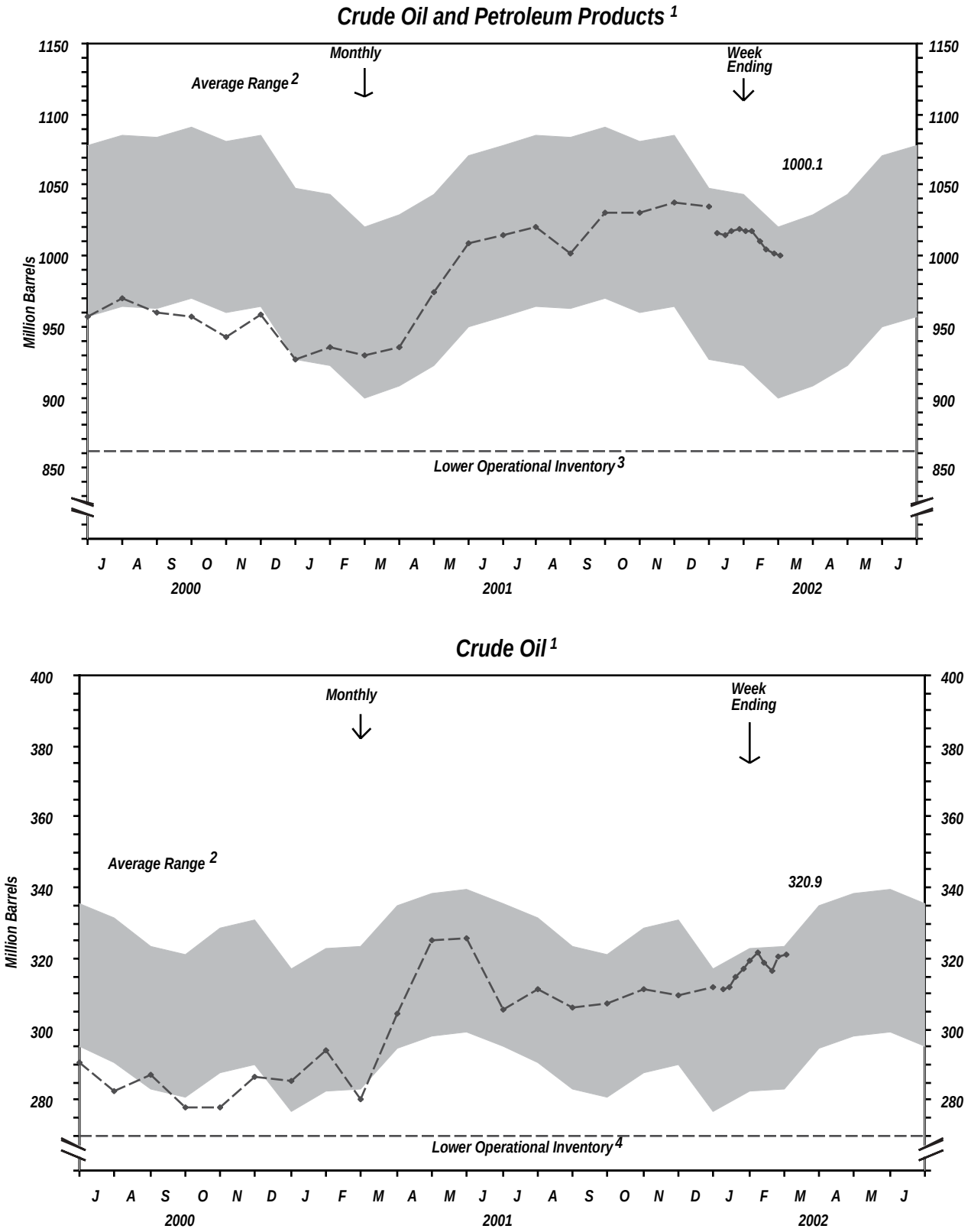
[5] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

E=Estimated. See Appendix A for explanation of Other Oils Stocks estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, July 2000 to Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

[2] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[3] The Lower Operational Inventory for total stocks is 862.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[4] The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.

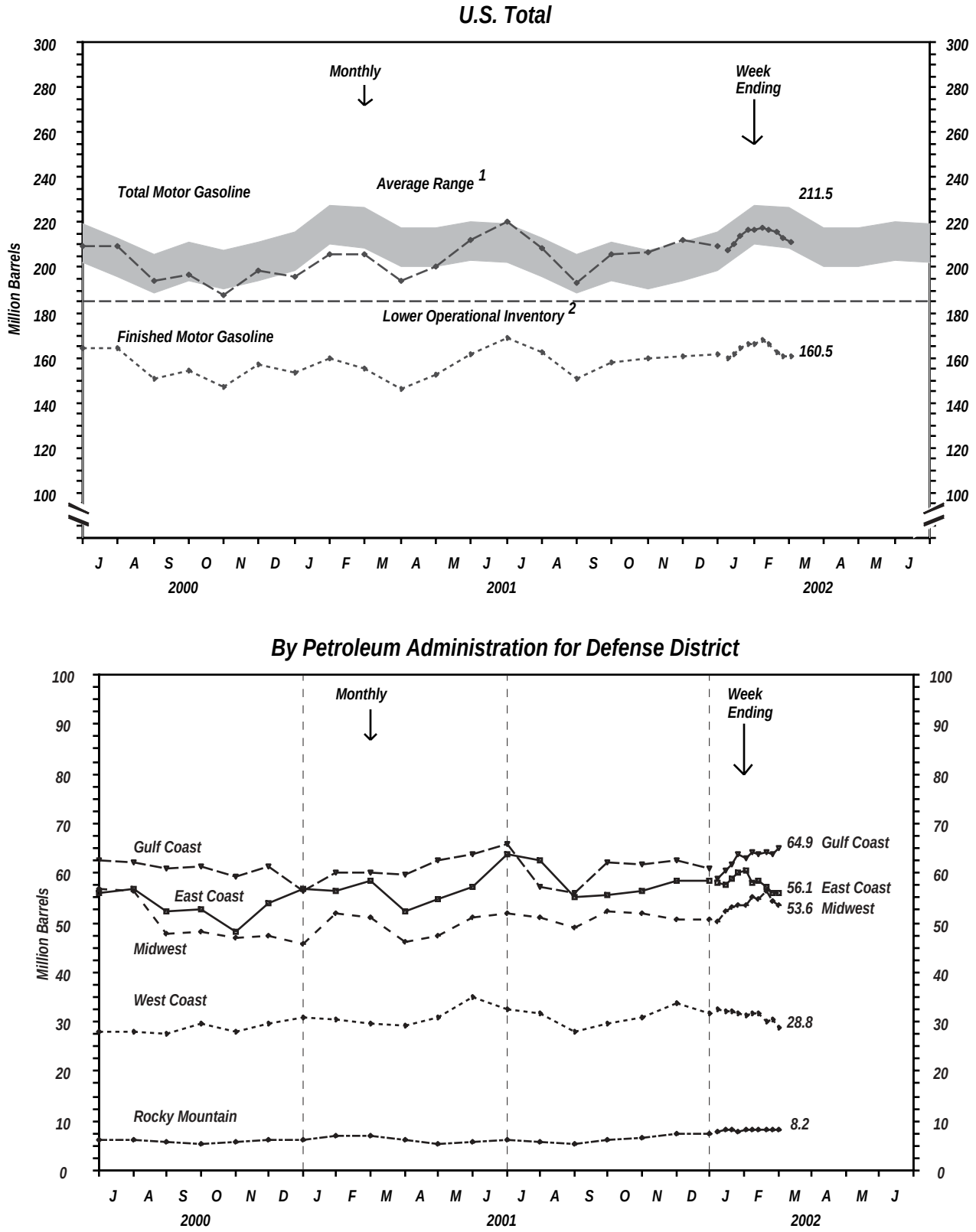
Source: See page 36.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Total Motor Gasoline	208.0	201.3	203.8	206.3	207.6	209.5	209.4	194.4	196.9	187.9	198.3	195.9
East Coast (PADD I)	58.1	53.5	55.7	59.3	58.8	56.0	56.6	52.4	52.7	48.1	54.0	56.7
New England (PADD IX)	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	4.8	4.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	30.2	29.0	29.8	32.1	29.8	28.9	26.8	26.4	26.1	24.9	26.0	30.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.5	20.4	21.5	23.4	24.9	23.0	25.9	22.5	23.0	20.1	23.2	22.2
Midwest (PADD II)	50.9	54.5	50.8	49.1	48.9	56.9	56.5	47.8	48.1	47.0	47.4	45.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	59.7	58.4	61.1	60.5	63.2	62.4	62.1	61.0	61.2	59.1	61.2	56.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2
West Coast (PADD V)	31.4	27.3	28.9	30.3	30.0	28.2	28.1	27.5	29.6	28.1	29.7	30.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	165.3	156.4	157.1	160.6	162.2	164.5	164.6	151.0	154.2	147.4	156.7	153.0
Reformulated	46.0	39.1	40.3	43.7	43.5	41.7	40.4	38.9	42.5	38.7	41.6	41.9
Oxygenated	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Finished	118.4	116.5	115.4	115.9	117.5	122.0	123.2	110.8	111.2	108.2	114.6	110.7
Blending Components	42.7	44.9	46.7	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.8	43.4	42.7	40.5	41.6	42.8
2001												
Total Motor Gasoline	205.6	205.8	193.6	200.7	212.3	220.1	208.4	193.2	205.6	207.1	212.0	209.4
East Coast (PADD I)	56.3	58.3	52.1	54.6	57.1	64.0	62.6	55.0	55.5	56.3	58.4	58.6
New England (PADD IX)	5.1	4.8	4.1	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	28.5	33.0	29.0	29.0	29.9	35.8	33.3	27.9	27.4	29.1	31.1	29.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	22.7	20.5	19.1	22.1	22.8	22.6	23.8	23.0	23.7	22.4	22.3	24.1
Midwest (PADD II)	51.8	51.1	46.2	47.4	50.9	51.9	51.0	48.9	52.3	51.8	50.4	50.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60.2	59.9	59.8	62.5	63.9	65.8	57.1	56.0	62.0	61.8	62.4	60.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.9	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.3
West Coast (PADD V)	30.5	29.5	29.1	30.9	34.8	32.3	31.7	28.0	29.5	30.7	33.6	31.9
Finished Motor Gasoline	159.4	155.2	145.8	152.3	161.1	169.1	162.0	150.3	157.6	159.5	161.0	161.3
Reformulated	41.5	40.6	36.9	40.9	45.4	49.7	48.6	40.3	41.0	43.6	46.0	45.5
Oxygenated	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Finished	117.4	114.0	107.9	110.5	114.9	118.4	112.3	109.0	116.1	115.5	114.7	115.5
Blending Components	46.1	50.6	47.8	48.4	51.2	51.0	46.4	42.9	47.9	47.6	51.0	48.1
Week Ending:												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total Motor Gasoline	207.7	210.5	214.1	216.7	216.4	217.4	216.9	215.8	212.7	211.5		
East Coast (PADD I)	58.2	57.7	59.0	60.0	60.5	58.1	58.6	57.1	56.1	56.1		
New England (PADD IX)	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9		
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	29.7	29.9	30.7	32.4	33.0	31.0	32.1	31.3	32.0	32.2		
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.1	23.4	23.2	22.5	22.2	22.1	21.7	20.9	19.4	19.0		
Midwest (PADD II)	50.1	52.4	53.2	53.4	53.7	55.1	54.7	56.2	54.3	53.6		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	59.0	60.3	61.6	63.6	62.8	64.2	63.7	64.1	63.6	64.9		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2		
West Coast (PADD V)	32.7	32.1	31.9	31.8	31.3	31.8	31.5	30.1	30.3	28.8		
Finished Motor Gasoline	159.5	161.3	164.2	166.0	166.0	167.6	166.1	162.7	160.8	160.5		
Reformulated	43.3	44.0	44.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	43.6	43.0	43.8	42.9		
Oxygenated	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4		
Other Finished	115.9	116.8	119.1	120.5	120.6	121.5	122.1	119.2	116.6	117.2		
Blending Components	48.2	49.2	49.8	50.7	50.4	49.8	50.7	53.1	51.8	51.0		

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 2000 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

Source: See page 36.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels)

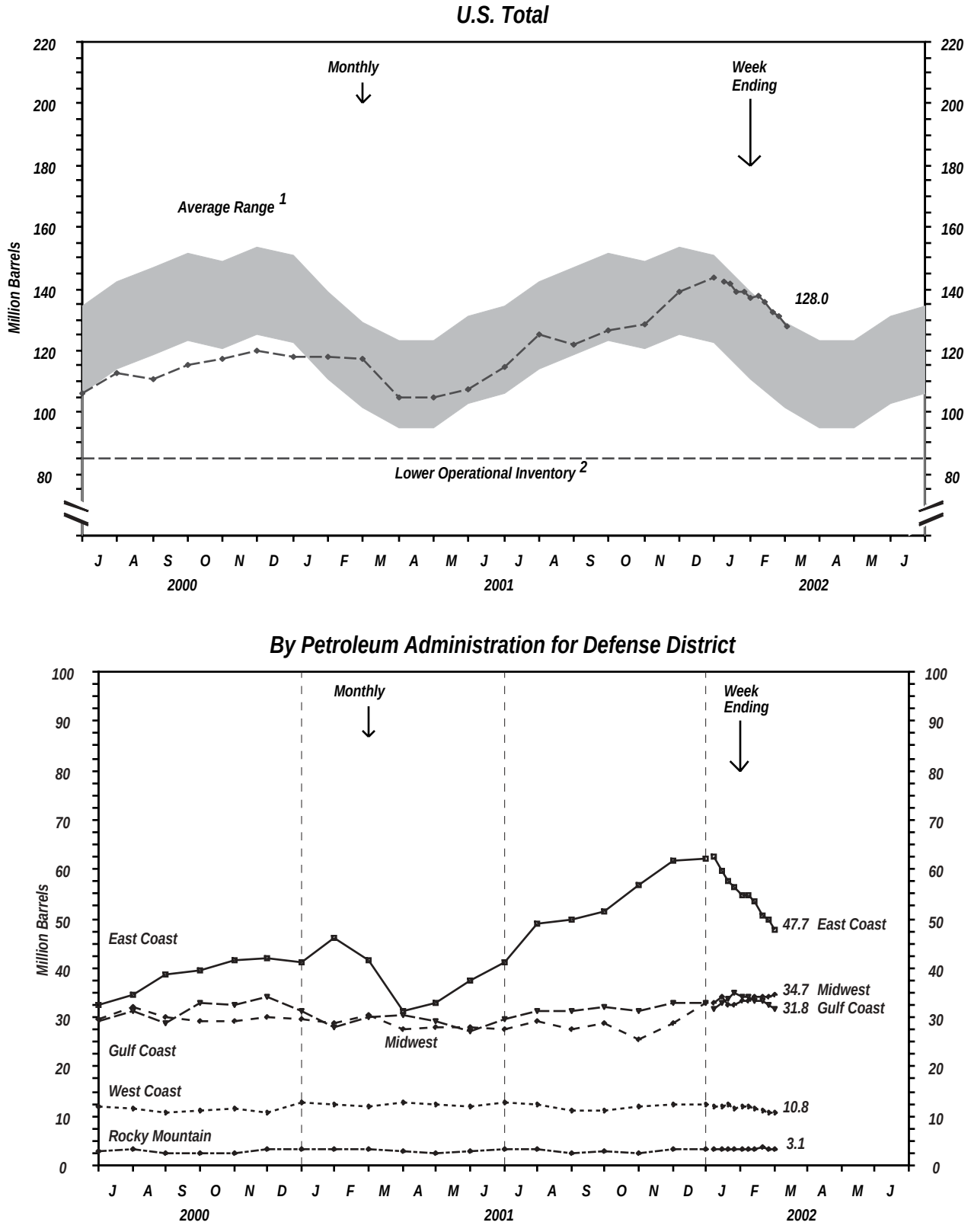
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Total U.S.	106.6	105.2	95.8	99.8	104.7	106.0	112.7	110.7	115.1	117.1	120.0	118.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	65.6	63.7	59.9	66.2	66.7	67.9	71.5	66.4	68.0	68.0	70.7	71.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	41.0	41.4	35.9	33.7	38.0	38.1	41.2	44.2	47.1	49.1	49.4	46.5
East Coast (PADD I)	30.7	33.9	28.3	26.0	29.2	32.3	34.4	38.7	39.7	41.4	41.9	41.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	13.3	12.8	12.0	13.1	14.6	15.1	14.6	15.9	14.7	15.8	16.5	16.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	17.4	21.1	16.2	12.9	14.6	17.2	19.8	22.8	25.0	25.6	25.4	24.6
New England (PADD IX)	3.5	5.8	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.1	7.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	16.6	18.0	14.8	13.1	15.0	17.6	19.2	22.7	22.8	24.9	24.3	23.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	10.6	10.0	9.9	10.5	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.6	10.3
Midwest (PADD II)	29.5	29.8	28.1	28.6	29.8	29.7	32.3	30.2	29.0	29.3	30.0	29.6
0.05% Sulfur and under	20.7	20.8	19.8	20.0	21.3	20.9	23.6	22.0	20.8	20.3	21.8	22.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.2	9.0	8.3	7.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.8	26.2	26.0	29.2	30.0	29.0	31.2	28.8	32.9	32.4	34.1	31.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	18.4	18.0	17.5	20.2	18.3	19.9	21.2	18.1	21.7	21.0	21.3	19.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	11.4	8.2	8.6	9.0	11.7	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.4	12.8	11.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	13.0	11.8	10.5	13.4	12.8	11.8	11.7	10.6	11.1	11.4	10.7	12.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	10.0	9.2	8.1	10.6	10.0	9.3	9.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.2	10.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4
2001												
Total U.S.	118.2	117.2	105.0	105.0	107.4	114.4	125.1	122.0	126.5	128.6	138.8	143.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.0	70.3	67.9	66.7	64.4	68.4	73.9	68.2	71.4	68.9	75.2	81.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	50.2	46.9	37.0	38.4	43.1	46.0	51.2	53.7	55.2	59.7	63.6	62.3
East Coast (PADD I)	45.9	41.7	31.1	32.9	37.5	41.0	49.1	49.8	51.5	57.0	61.7	62.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	16.8	16.2	14.0	15.4	15.3	16.5	20.5	17.9	17.8	18.7	19.7	22.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	29.1	25.5	17.0	17.5	22.2	24.5	28.6	31.9	33.7	38.2	42.0	39.8
New England (PADD IX)	8.3	6.1	4.0	4.3	5.1	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	10.4	10.8	9.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	25.7	22.7	15.4	17.7	21.7	22.8	27.7	29.0	31.1	34.5	36.9	37.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.9	12.8	11.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	13.0	12.4	11.9	12.1	14.0	14.8
Midwest (PADD II)	29.0	30.4	27.6	28.1	27.9	27.8	29.1	27.6	29.0	25.7	28.7	32.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	20.9	22.6	20.4	19.8	19.1	19.9	21.0	19.6	20.8	18.6	21.3	24.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.1	7.9	7.2	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.1	7.3	8.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.8	30.2	30.5	29.2	27.1	29.4	31.1	31.1	32.0	31.4	32.8	33.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	17.7	19.5	20.6	18.8	18.0	18.6	19.8	20.1	21.2	19.9	21.6	21.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.1	10.6	10.0	10.5	9.2	10.9	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	11.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	12.3	11.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.5	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.3	12.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	9.8	9.4	10.3	10.4	9.7	10.8	10.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6

Week Ending: **2002**	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**
Total U.S.	142.2	141.9	139.0	138.8	137.3	137.5	135.7	132.7	130.8	128.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	79.2	82.1	81.0	79.3	79.9	80.6	78.5	78.2	78.7	75.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	63.0	59.9	58.0	59.5	57.4	57.0	57.2	54.5	52.2	53.0
East Coast (PADD I)	62.5	59.7	57.6	56.4	54.7	54.8	53.3	50.6	49.8	47.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.0	22.6	22.8	19.9	20.7	20.8	19.0	19.1	18.9	16.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	40.5	37.1	34.8	36.5	34.0	33.9	34.3	31.5	30.9	31.5
New England (PADD IX)	10.8	10.5	9.6	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	8.9	8.7	9.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.6	35.5	34.1	33.7	32.4	31.6	30.5	30.0	28.5	26.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	15.1	13.7	13.9	12.4	12.4	13.4	13.1	11.8	12.5	11.5
Midwest (PADD II)	32.9	34.0	32.5	32.4	33.3	33.4	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	24.1	25.0	24.2	24.1	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.7	25.9	26.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	31.6	33.1	33.6	35.1	34.1	34.1	33.5	33.4	32.6	31.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	20.9	22.1	21.5	23.1	21.4	21.8	22.0	21.8	22.2	21.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.7	11.0	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.3	11.5	11.6	10.4	10.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.5	9.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4

Notes: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding. • Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 2000 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.

Source: See page 36.

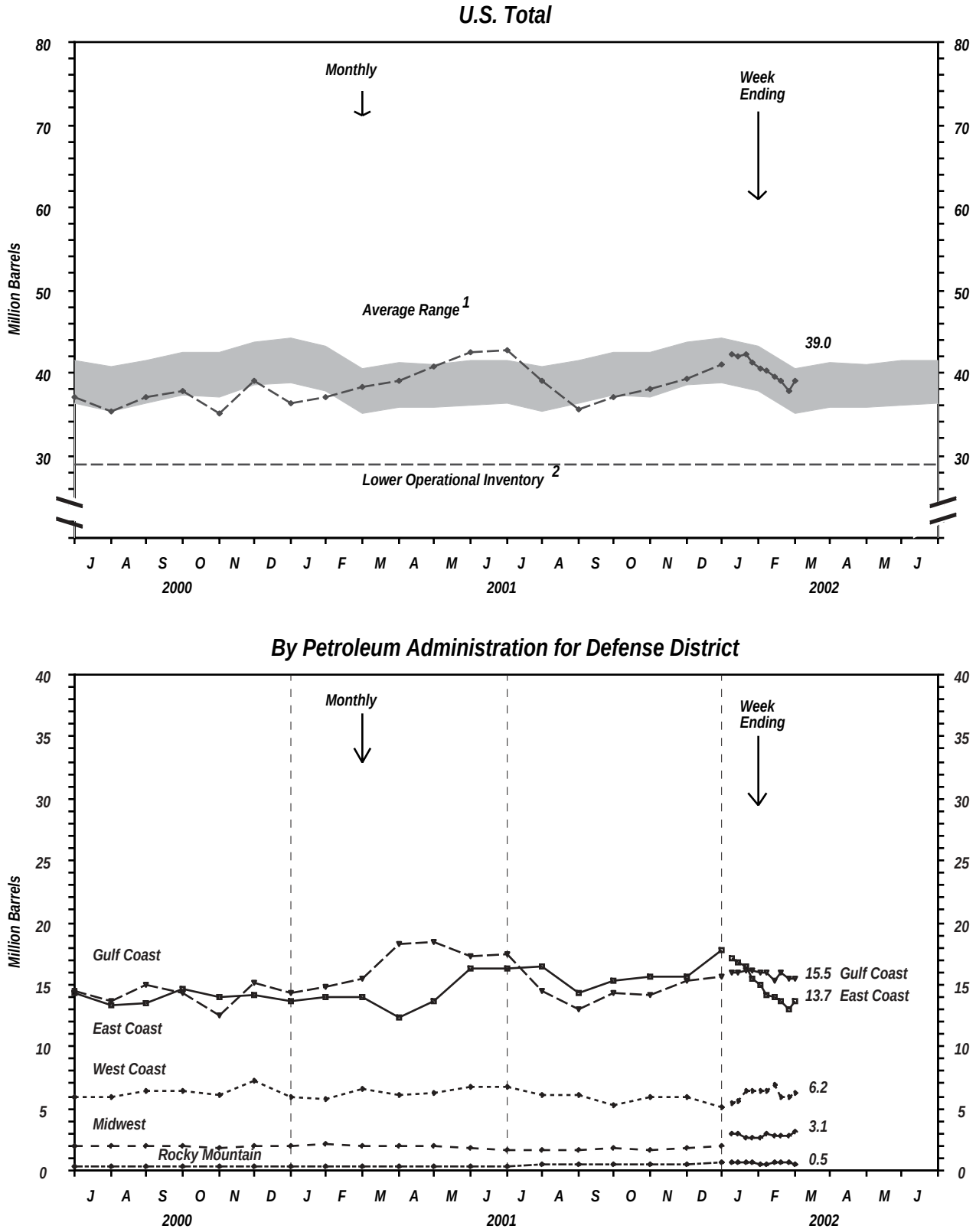
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Total U.S.	36.1	34.4	36.4	35.3	37.3	37.0	35.4	37.1	37.7	35.0	39.0	36.2
East Coast (PADD I)	12.4	10.9	11.5	12.2	13.8	14.3	13.3	13.5	14.7	14.1	14.2	13.7
New England (PADD IX)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	8.8	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.9	11.1	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.2	10.5	10.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.2	14.5	16.5	14.6	14.8	14.5	13.7	14.9	14.3	12.6	15.2	14.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.1	7.2	6.0
2001												
Total U.S.	37.1	38.4	39.1	40.7	42.4	42.7	39.1	35.6	37.1	37.9	39.2	41.0
East Coast (PADD I)	14.0	14.0	12.4	13.7	16.2	16.4	16.4	14.4	15.4	15.6	15.6	17.8
New England (PADD IX)	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.1	10.1	9.0	9.9	12.3	11.4	11.9	10.5	11.0	10.6	11.3	12.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.3
Midwest (PADD II)	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.9	15.5	18.2	18.4	17.4	17.5	14.5	13.1	14.3	14.2	15.3	15.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.0

Week Ending:										
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**
Total U.S.	42.2	41.9	42.2	41.3	40.6	40.3	39.6	39.0	37.8	39.0
East Coast (PADD I)	17.1	16.8	16.5	15.5	15.0	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.0	13.7
New England (PADD IX)	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	12.8	12.1	12.3	11.6	11.5	10.8	10.3	10.5	9.6	9.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.3	16.0	15.5	15.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.2

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 2000 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, July 2000 to Present

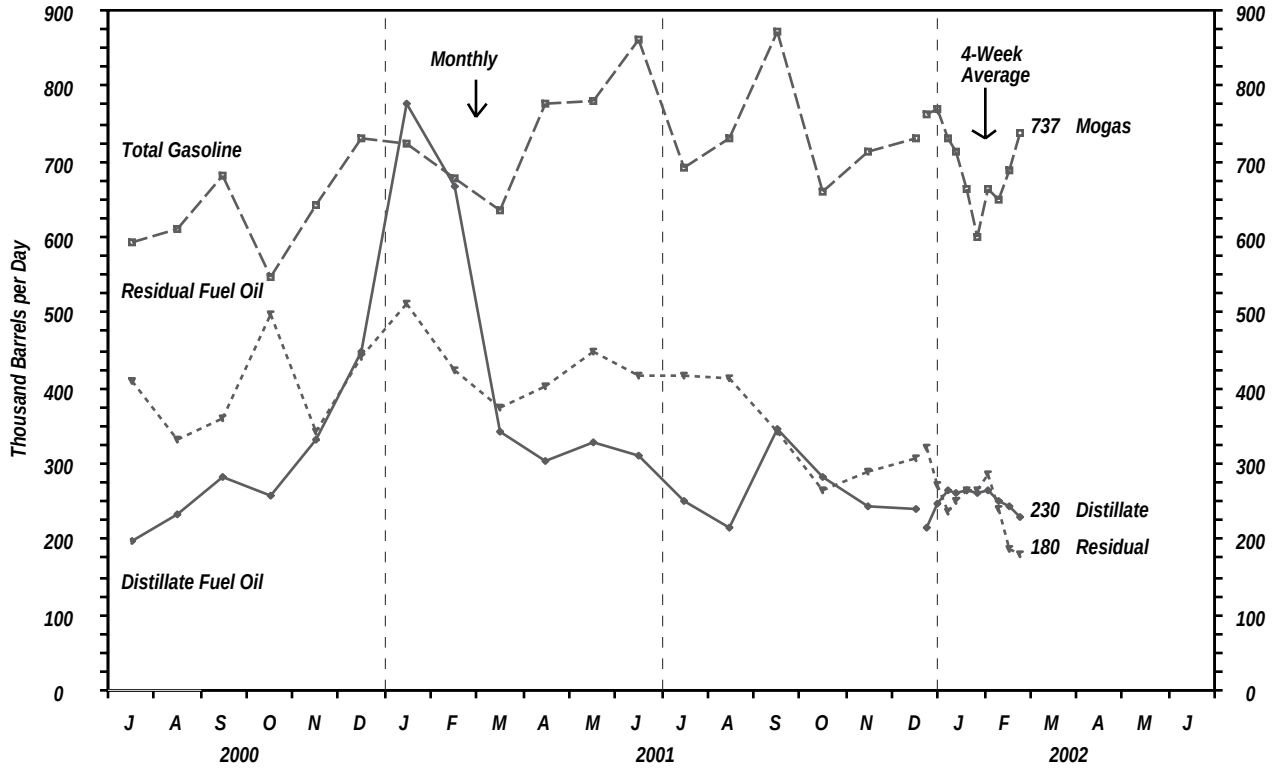


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 2000 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Total Motor Gasoline	619	649	650	681	681	711	593	612	682	546	642	732
Reformulated	180	169	210	218	149	229	203	191	209	181	205	219
Oxygenated	0	0	3	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	163	241	190	254	289	221	231	234	241	200	266	224
Blending Components	276	239	247	209	240	260	158	186	232	165	171	289
Jet Fuel	122	173	120	127	144	194	125	221	128	186	162	239
Distillate Fuel Oil	218	510	260	234	316	258	199	234	283	259	332	447
0.05% Sulfur and under	108	231	99	129	178	146	85	140	119	150	114	112
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	110	278	161	105	138	112	115	94	164	109	218	335
Residual Fuel Oil	336	316	269	267	265	390	409	333	360	497	341	440
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,016	1,036	962	908	925	946	863	835	964	833	920	966
2001												
Total Motor Gasoline	725	677	635	775	780	862	692	729	871	661	713	729
Reformulated	212	189	163	187	218	289	206	184	241	224	238	269
Oxygenated	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Other Finished	262	210	195	268	237	201	240	231	286	192	201	219
Blending Components	251	277	276	317	324	372	247	314	333	244	273	242
Jet Fuel	238	222	145	153	181	161	129	123	162	53	104	94
Distillate Fuel Oil	778	668	343	302	330	311	250	215	346	282	242	241
0.05% Sulfur and under	196	188	106	110	120	139	138	100	175	119	97	86
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	582	481	238	191	210	172	112	115	171	163	145	155
Residual Fuel Oil	512	423	375	402	449	415	415	412	343	263	289	308
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,074	989	967	859	848	850	683	746	722	815	872	766

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: **2002**	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**
Total Motor Gasoline	762	770	732	712	663	600	662	650	689	737
Reformulated	253	263	255	219	221	207	190	204	206	232
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	246	258	248	217	210	191	230	217	236	239
Blending Components	263	249	229	275	232	202	242	229	248	266
Jet Fuel	98	98	75	106	113	106	132	103	101	89
Distillate Fuel Oil	216	248	263	262	263	260	265	249	243	230
0.05% Sulfur and under	72	85	93	93	97	89	76	72	68	74
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	144	163	170	169	167	171	189	177	175	156
Residual Fuel Oil	322	271	238	249	263	264	287	239	186	180
Other Petroleum Products[1]	811	750	775	782	777	821	868	901	929	939

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2000 to Present

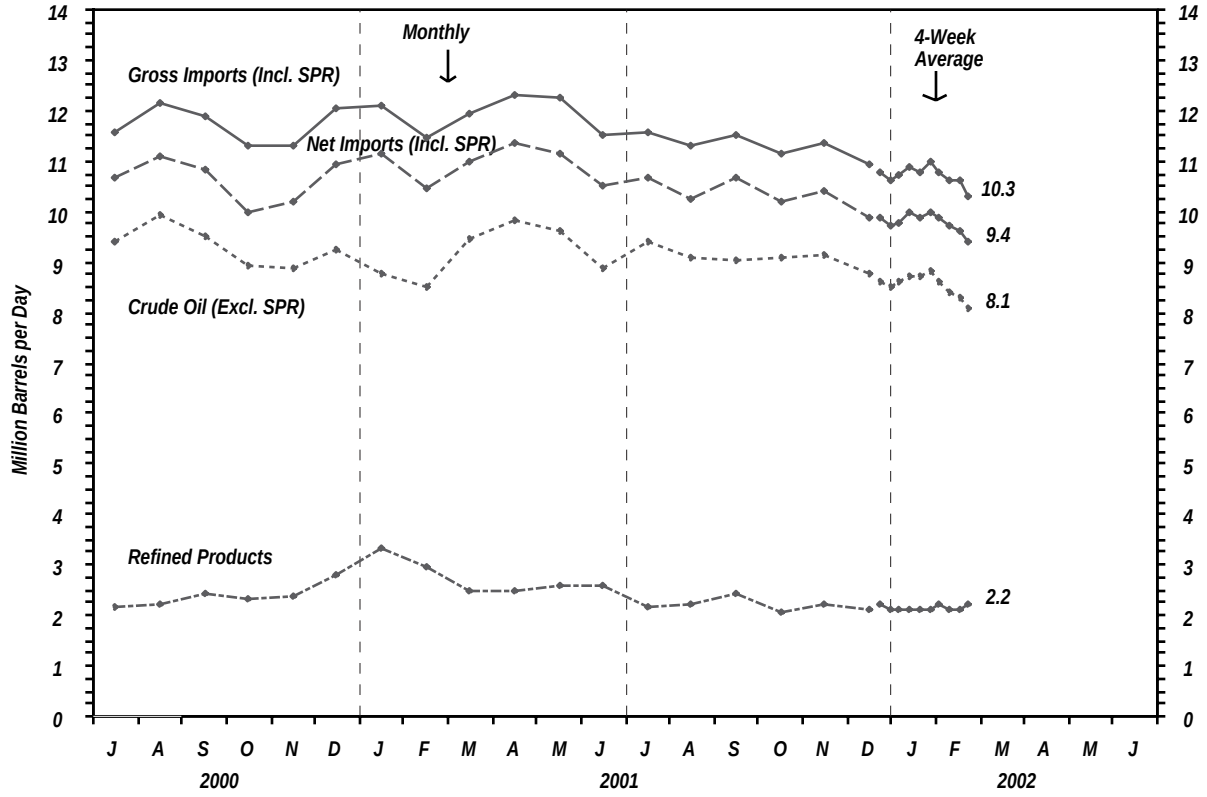


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.2
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	10.1	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.6	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.3	12.1
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.1	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.0	10.2	11.0
2001												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.8	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12.1	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.2	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.4	10.9
Total Exports[1]	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11.2	10.4	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.7	10.2	10.4	9.9
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.1		
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0		
Refined Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2		
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.3		
Total Exports[1]	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9		
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.4		

[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 2000 to Present

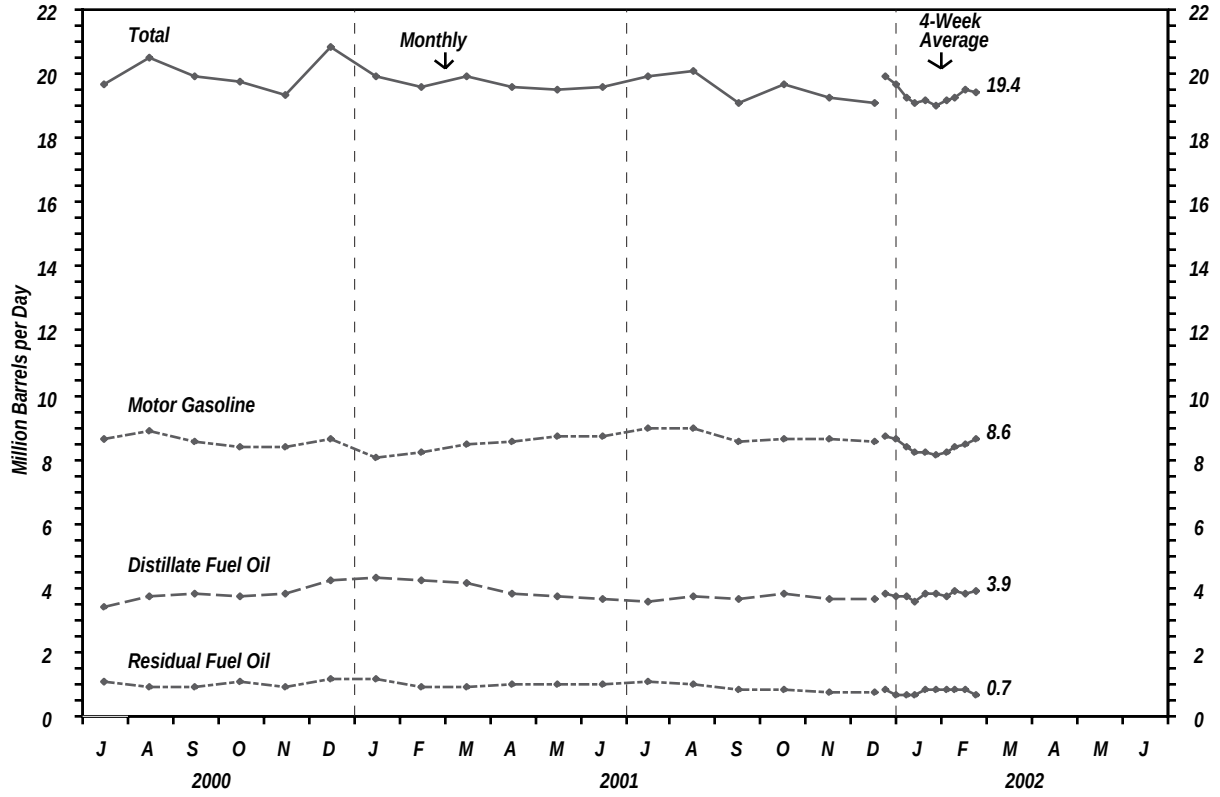


Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 2000 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.7
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2
Other Oils	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.9
Total	19.0	19.6	19.2	18.8	19.6	20.1	19.7	20.5	19.9	19.8	19.3	20.8
2001												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Jet Fuel	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other Oils	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6
Total	19.9	19.6	19.9	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.1	19.1	19.7	19.3	19.1
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6		
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9		
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7		
Other Oils	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		
Total	19.9	19.7	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.4		

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/08/02	02/15/02	02/22/02	03/01/02	03/08/02
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E 5,952	E 5,927	E 5,956	E 5,966	E 5,947
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Inputs	14,284	14,388	14,539	14,149	14,009
East Coast (PADD I)	1,360	1,506	1,525	1,452	1,540
Midwest (PADD II)	3,197	3,185	3,142	2,940	2,919
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,990	6,906	7,045	7,067	6,736
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	509	523	511	506	512
West Coast (PADD V)	2,228	2,268	2,316	2,184	2,302
Gross Inputs	14,411	14,443	14,622	14,256	14,136
East Coast (PADD I)	1,382	1,493	1,522	1,444	1,524
Midwest (PADD II)	3,176	3,154	3,125	2,926	2,903
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,985	6,895	7,022	7,064	6,780
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	513	525	512	507	509
West Coast (PADD V)	2,355	2,376	2,441	2,315	2,420
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Percent Utilization	86.3	86.5	87.6	85.4	84.7
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3
Percent Utilization	87.8	88.0	89.1	86.9	86.7
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,111	7,869	7,950	8,152	7,889
East Coast (PADD I)	949	985	1,005	1,059	1,098
Midwest (PADD II)	1,939	1,871	1,855	1,872	1,794
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,494	3,366	3,394	3,598	3,402
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	276	274	267	247	247
West Coast (PADD V)	1,452	1,372	1,428	1,375	1,349
Reformulated	2,539	2,427	2,586	2,775	2,581
East Coast (PADD I)	656	633	667	752	708
Midwest (PADD II)	258	264	258	252	269
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	574	600	650	777	645
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,051	930	1,011	994	959
Oxygenated	755	771	733	741	692
East Coast (PADD I)	50	50	50	50	47
Midwest (PADD II)	490	485	489	488	468
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	44	44	44	44	36
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	60	47	26	27	24
West Coast (PADD V)	111	145	124	132	117
Other Finished	4,817	4,671	4,631	4,636	4,616
East Coast (PADD I)	243	302	288	257	343
Midwest (PADD II)	1,191	1,122	1,108	1,132	1,057
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,876	2,722	2,700	2,777	2,721
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	216	227	241	220	223
West Coast (PADD V)	290	297	293	249	273
Jet Fuel	1,478	1,415	1,508	1,462	1,411
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	1	1
Kerosene-Type	1,478	1,415	1,508	1,461	1,410
East Coast (PADD I)	85	78	88	84	89
Midwest (PADD II)	243	220	237	214	186
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	769	741	794	791	769
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	29	17	29	24	26
West Coast (PADD V)	352	359	360	348	340
Commercial	1,334	1,196	1,354	1,305	1,232
East Coast (PADD I)	85	78	88	83	89
Midwest (PADD II)	226	207	233	198	163
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	669	597	682	684	661
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	19	13	25	18	23
West Coast (PADD V)	335	301	326	322	296
Military	144	219	154	156	178
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	1	0
Midwest (PADD II)	17	13	4	16	23
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	100	144	112	107	108
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	10	4	4	6	3
West Coast (PADD V)	17	58	34	26	44

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/08/02	02/15/02	02/22/02	03/01/02	03/08/02
Production by Product					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,531	3,470	3,581	3,491	3,263
East Coast (PADD I)	414	448	453	479	466
Midwest (PADD II)	778	788	825	780	748
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,731	1,638	1,704	1,646	1,490
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	154	160	158	146	146
West Coast (PADD V)	454	436	441	440	413
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,349	2,330	2,533	2,547	2,275
East Coast (PADD I)	158	209	190	225	183
Midwest (PADD II)	583	589	642	635	601
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,141	1,079	1,216	1,223	1,041
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	126	128	126	119	123
West Coast (PADD V)	341	325	359	345	327
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,182	1,140	1,048	944	988
East Coast (PADD I)	256	239	263	254	283
Midwest (PADD II)	195	199	183	145	147
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	590	559	488	423	449
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	28	32	32	27	23
West Coast (PADD V)	113	111	82	95	86
Residual Fuel Oil	657	618	640	532	729
East Coast (PADD I)	123	106	106	97	136
Midwest (PADD II)	79	51	53	43	92
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	257	243	264	234	285
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	14	13	13	11	8
West Coast (PADD V)	184	205	204	147	208
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	321.8	318.7	316.2	320.5	320.9
East Coast (PADD I)	15.4	14.5	14.0	14.6	14.6
Midwest (PADD II)	67.5	67.3	65.4	66.4	67.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	167.3	165.1	163.8	164.1	161.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.2
West Coast (PADD V)	58.2	58.7	59.6	61.9	63.7
SPR[1]	557.1	557.4	559.2	559.7	560.0
Total Motor Gasoline	217.4	216.9	215.8	212.7	211.5
East Coast (PADD I)	58.1	58.6	57.1	56.1	56.1
New England (PADD IX)	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.0	32.1	31.3	32.0	32.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	22.1	21.7	20.9	19.4	19.0
Midwest (PADD II)	55.1	54.7	56.2	54.3	53.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.2	63.7	64.1	63.6	64.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2
West Coast (PADD V)	31.8	31.5	30.1	30.3	28.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	167.6	166.1	162.7	160.8	160.5
Reformulated	45.6	43.6	43.0	43.8	42.9
East Coast (PADD I)	20.8	18.8	19.2	20.7	20.7
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.1	10.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	11.9	11.9	11.1	11.1	9.9
Oxygenated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
East Coast (PADD I)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Finished	121.5	122.1	119.2	116.6	117.2
East Coast (PADD I)	28.7	30.7	28.4	26.1	26.5
Midwest (PADD II)	41.8	41.3	42.3	40.6	40.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	36.9	36.2	34.9	36.2	36.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6
West Coast (PADD V)	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.9
Blending Components	49.8	50.7	53.1	51.8	51.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/08/02	02/15/02	02/22/02	03/01/02	03/08/02
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Jet Fuel	40.1	39.1	39.7	40.5	40.3
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	40.0	39.1	39.7	40.5	40.3
East Coast (PADD I)	8.3	9.5	9.8	9.4	11.2
Midwest (PADD II)	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.4	12.5	13.1	14.6	13.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	9.4	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	137.5	135.7	132.7	130.8	128.0
East Coast (PADD I)	54.8	53.3	50.6	49.8	47.7
New England (PADD IX)	9.8	9.7	8.9	8.7	9.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.6	30.5	30.0	28.5	26.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13.4	13.1	11.8	12.5	11.5
Midwest (PADD II)	33.4	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	34.1	33.5	33.4	32.6	31.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
West Coast (PADD V)	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	80.6	78.5	78.2	78.7	75.0
East Coast (PADD I)	20.8	19.0	19.1	18.9	16.2
New England (PADD IX)	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	8.9	7.5	7.7	7.8	5.9
Midwest (PADD II)	25.2	25.3	25.7	25.9	26.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	21.8	22.0	21.8	22.2	21.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	57.0	57.2	54.5	52.2	53.0
East Coast (PADD I)	33.9	34.3	31.5	30.9	31.5
New England (PADD IX)	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.5	7.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	22.1	21.5	20.8	19.7	18.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	4.4	5.6	4.0	4.7	5.5
Midwest (PADD II)	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.3	11.5	11.6	10.4	10.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4
Residual Fuel Oil	40.3	39.6	39.0	37.8	39.0
East Coast (PADD I)	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.0	13.7
New England (PADD IX)	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.8	10.3	10.5	9.6	9.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.0	15.3	16.0	15.5	15.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	6.5	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.2
Unfinished Oils	89.6	90.4	91.9	90.1	90.1
Other Oils	E170.7	E170.1	E169.5	E168.9	E170.3
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	1,017.2	1,010.5	1,004.9	1,001.4	1,000.1
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1,574.3	1,568.0	1,564.0	1,561.1	1,560.0
Imports					
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	9,293	8,034	8,095	8,201	8,160
Crude Oil Excl SPR	9,136	8,034	8,016	8,201	8,160
East Coast (PADD I)	1,369	1,278	1,138	1,187	1,351
Midwest (PADD II)	770	858	767	760	713
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,973	5,068	5,395	5,311	5,026
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	228	262	237	250	239
West Coast (PADD V)	796	568	479	693	831
SPR	157	0	79	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	475	868	685	727	669
Reformulated	154	202	233	233	260
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	210	287	182	264	223
Blending Components	111	379	270	230	186

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/08/02	02/15/02	02/22/02	03/01/02	03/08/02
Imports					
Jet Fuel	77	146	76	105	28
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	77	146	76	105	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	278	305	171	219	224
0.05% Sulfur and under	91	51	53	77	114
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	187	254	118	142	110
Residual Fuel Oil	127	280	118	217	104
Other	955	900	898	964	993
Total Products Imports	1,912	2,499	1,948	2,232	2,018
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	11,205	10,533	10,043	10,433	10,178
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	10,276	9,604	9,114	9,504	9,249
Exports					
Total	E 929	E 929	E 929	E 929	E 929
Crude Oil	E 33	E 33	E 33	E 33	E 33
Products	E 896	E 896	E 896	E 896	E 896
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,117	8,428	8,729	8,782	8,277
Jet Fuel	1,592	1,666	1,475	1,432	1,438
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	3	0
Kerosene-Type	1,592	1,666	1,475	1,429	1,438
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,633	3,891	4,030	3,828	3,745
Residual Fuel Oil	689	850	703	768	525
Other Oils	4,911	4,947	4,400	5,045	4,474
Total Products Supplied	18,943	19,782	19,336	19,855	18,459

[1] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[2] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, crude oil production, and other oils stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of these estimates.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 36.

Table 11. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 03/08/02

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 03/08/02	Week Ending 03/01/02	Absolute Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 2002	Cumulative Daily Averages 2001	Difference
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E5,947	E5,966	-19			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,127	8,168	-41			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,160	8,201	-41			
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0			
(5) Exports	E33	E33	0			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-34	-79	45			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-48	-616	568			
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E0	E0	0			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	17	710	-693			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,009	14,149	-140			
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[6]	E2,194	E2,222	-28			
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E38	E172	-134			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E0	E0	0			
(14) Processing Gain	E856	E869	-13			
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,122	1,336	-214			
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	2,018	2,232	-214			
(17) Product Exports[4]	E896	E896	0			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5,11]	240	1,107	-867			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	18,459	19,855	-1,396			
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	8,277	8,782	-505			
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3	-3			
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,438	1,429	9			
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,745	3,828	-83			
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	525	768	-243			
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,474	5,045	-571			
(26) Total Products Supplied	18,459	19,855	-1,396			
Total Net Imports	9,249	9,504	-255			

Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the week ending April 5, 2002, issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 2002 become available.

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	03/08/02	03/01/02	03/08/01	Difference from Previous Week	Difference from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	320.9	320.5	285.9	0.4	35.0
Total Motor Gasoline	211.5	212.7	203.1	-1.2	8.4
Reformulated	42.9	43.8	39.8	-0.9	3.1
Oxygenated	0.4	0.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.3
Other Finished	117.2	116.6	112.6	0.6	4.6
Blending Components	51.0	51.8	50.0	-0.8	1.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.3	40.5	41.8	-0.2	-1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[11]	128.0	130.8	114.4	-2.8	13.6
0.05% Sulfur and under	75.0	78.7	69.8	-3.7	5.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	53.0	52.2	44.7	0.8	8.3
Residual Fuel Oil	39.0	37.8	38.5	1.2	0.5
Unfinished Oils	90.1	90.1	98.0	0.0	-7.9
Other Oils[9]	E170.3	E168.9	148.8	1.4	21.5
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[11]	1,000.1	1,001.4	930.5	-1.3	69.6
Crude Oil in SPR[10]	560.0	559.7	541.8	0.3	18.2
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[11]	1,560.0	1,561.1	1,472.3	-1.1	87.7

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
[10] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[11] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports, crude oil production, and other oils stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of these estimates.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 36.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect:							
		8 Mar 02	1 Mar 02	4 Jan 02	5 Jan 01	7 Jan 00	1 Jan 99	1 Jan 98	1 Jan 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	19.66	18.86	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	15.50	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	19.31	18.41	18.55	20.30	22.85	9.63	14.90	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	18.96	18.01	18.15	19.40	22.10	9.28	14.00	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	22.63	20.67	19.87	22.60	23.94	10.50	16.27	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	21.50	19.45	18.63	21.25	22.20	10.20	15.25	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	22.17	20.24	19.40	22.05	23.61	10.50	15.78	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	20.38	18.63	18.90	21.15	23.55	9.83	14.93	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	19.98	18.23	18.56	20.40	23.05	9.58	15.12	12.49
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	19.94	18.23	19.08	23.67	21.75	NA	NA	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	21.28	19.14	18.25	20.20	22.90	9.38	14.90	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	19.66	18.86	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	15.50	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	19.82	19.82	19.67	24.05	24.28	10.78	16.90	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	22.06	20.37	19.88	23.35	23.85	10.60	16.50	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	21.86	20.17	19.81	23.35	23.85	10.40	16.50	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	21.38	19.97	19.63	23.75	23.25	10.65	16.72	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	21.20	19.49	18.89	23.05	23.25	9.95	16.50	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	19.07	19.07	17.78	23.57	23.42	9.45	15.93	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Total OPEC[4]	NA	20.40	19.11	18.94	21.87	23.19	9.96	14.97	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	22.24	21.86	21.20	24.52	23.26	10.44	15.89	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	21.54	19.92	19.62	23.35	23.95	10.60	16.50	14.20
Canada	Sweet Mixed Bld 38°	35.19	33.97	30.53	39.33	33.91	14.48	22.82	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	28.00	24.38	17.34	26.19	27.80	7.90	13.36	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	20.98	18.96	17.72	23.46	23.32	9.37	15.80	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	17.91	15.68	14.30	17.21	19.84	6.38	10.81	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	20.83	18.80	17.71	24.11	23.98	9.05	15.65	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	19.24	17.44	15.15	20.78	28.20	8.50	14.90	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	20.61	18.92	18.43	23.20	23.15	9.90	16.05	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	20.71	19.17	18.05	23.20	23.15	9.90	16.05	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	18.67	17.31	17.78	20.15	21.80	9.00	15.05	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.55	9.13	14.45	NA
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	21.56	19.52	18.76	21.05	23.20	9.95	15.35	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	21.94	20.16	20.14	25.25	23.85	10.60	16.95	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	22.11	20.34	20.31	28.15	25.43	10.95	18.90	14.30
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	21.04	20.59	20.85	23.52	23.36	10.09	15.79	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	21.10	19.30	18.81	22.85	23.20	9.85	16.60	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	21.56	20.20	19.35	23.33	24.11	9.90	15.91	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	20.97	19.64	19.14	22.47	23.60	9.93	15.36	13.08
United States[9]	NA	21.74	20.22	18.53	23.13	24.25	9.69	15.49	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.
[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.
[3] Netback price at U.S. Gulf.
[4] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.
[5] On 60 days credit.
[6] Effective July 19, 1996, the Total Non-OPEC price reflects the decision by Gabon to leave the organization. Total OPEC prices from that date forward have been adjusted accordingly.
[7] Brunei contract prices no longer available for use in weekly calculations.
[8] Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.
[9] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.
NA=Not Applicable.
Source: See page 36.

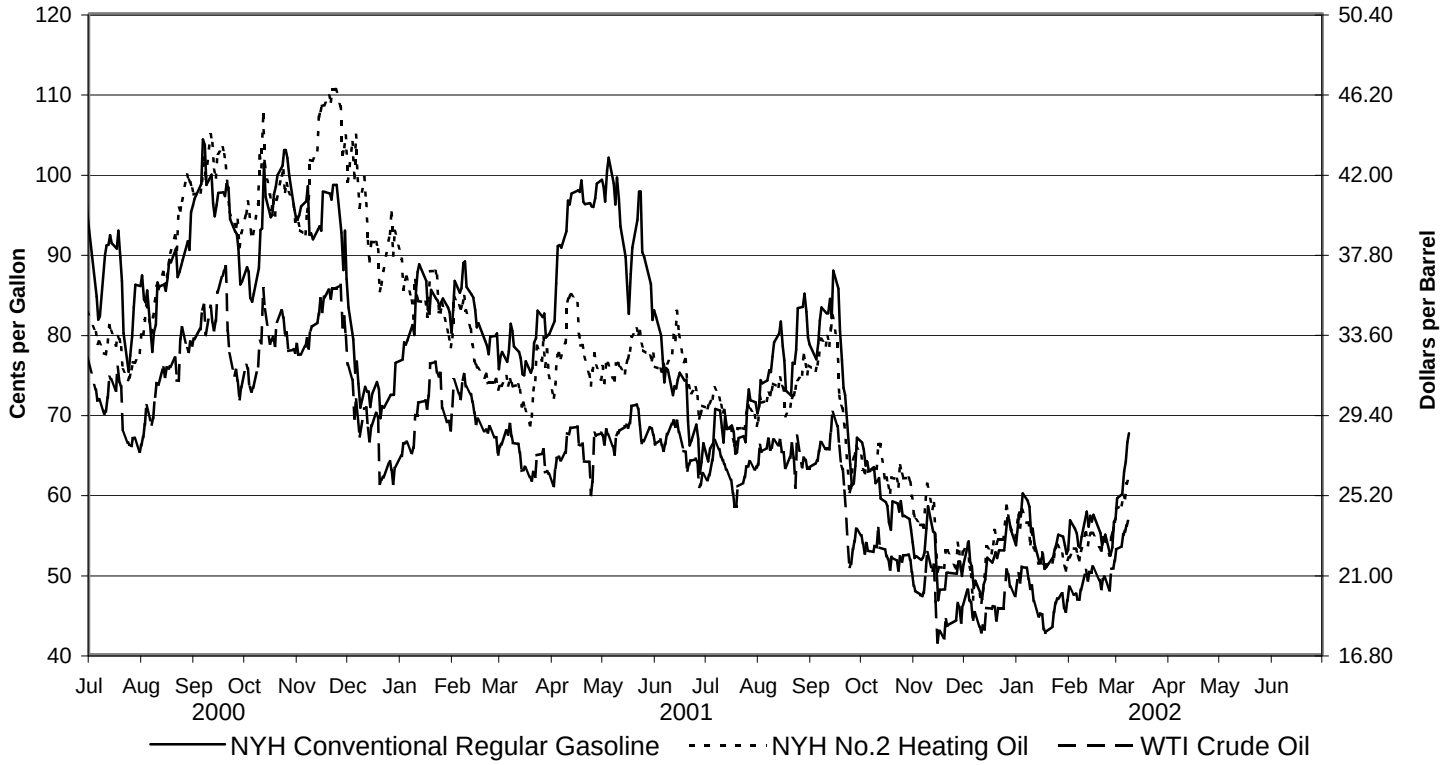
Table 13. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, 2001 to Present
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	29.59	29.61	27.26	27.49	28.63	27.64	26.42	27.36	26.21	22.18	19.80	19.39
Brent	25.62	27.50	24.52	25.64	28.29	27.82	24.62	25.66	25.62	20.55	18.76	18.71
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	82.88	82.57	78.48	94.68	92.92	72.69	68.26	77.51	76.09	59.93	51.99	51.73
U.S. Gulf Coast	86.52	81.63	76.96	99.97	92.48	73.61	67.32	77.90	74.56	56.29	50.58	50.84
Los Angeles	88.52	108.33	109.10	103.48	101.38	85.75	68.53	90.16	94.96	74.41	58.47	51.41
Rotterdam (ARA)	70.76	77.41	73.39	87.59	94.43	73.30	64.64	68.07	71.49	55.57	48.82	45.85
Singapore	71.64	74.73	71.42	77.64	79.02	64.43	57.60	63.44	70.53	53.01	48.84	53.75
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	87.03	86.23	81.61	103.83	114.80	85.26	71.56	78.70	77.12	60.63	53.80	53.62
U.S. Gulf Coast	89.70	85.85	87.36	108.61	104.48	80.83	71.10	82.11	77.66	58.25	51.74	52.61
Los Angeles	93.52	113.33	117.04	133.26	115.63	95.92	74.06	95.77	102.16	80.54	64.47	57.41
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	84.54	78.55	74.08	78.25	77.20	75.67	69.81	73.30	73.15	62.88	55.68	52.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	85.39	76.94	69.18	73.67	75.30	74.32	68.09	71.83	71.81	60.51	53.73	50.06
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	72.83	74.73	71.15	73.53	75.38	74.94	70.90	72.99	74.68	66.28	56.81	51.61
Singapore	67.56	65.65	63.73	70.87	73.44	71.36	67.99	68.31	70.05	60.83	53.53	47.81
2002												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	19.71	20.72										
Brent	19.42	20.28										
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	54.41	55.33										
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.77	53.92										
Los Angeles	56.49	62.21										
Rotterdam (ARA)	48.45	48.48										
Singapore	49.86	57.61										
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	56.34	57.50										
U.S. Gulf Coast	56.20	56.22										
Los Angeles	62.49	68.21										
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	53.56	54.08										
U.S. Gulf Coast	50.93	51.81										
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	52.31	52.76										
Singapore	49.85	51.79										

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily: Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2002	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/25**	**2/26**	**2/27**	**2/28**	**3/1**	**3/4**	**3/5**	**3/6**	**3/7**	**3/8**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	21.18	20.70	20.24	21.37	21.40	21.78	22.37	22.55	23.18	23.32	23.62	23.87
Brent	20.99	19.99	19.78	19.95	20.73	20.73	21.83	21.59	22.25	22.11	23.10	22.32
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	57.01	54.50	52.33	53.33	56.55	56.90	59.50	60.00	62.90	64.05	66.50	67.60
U.S. Gulf Coast	54.32	53.23	52.03	54.98	55.99	58.15	60.75	61.30	65.57	65.95	69.13	69.78
Los Angeles	62.90	62.63	63.50	62.00	64.00	61.00	68.50	70.50	76.00	82.00	87.00	85.00
Rotterdam (ARA)	49.71	47.56	45.61	45.18	48.16	50.28	51.13	51.56	53.54	54.39	58.36	56.09
Singapore	59.93	56.94	57.38	58.81	59.05	60.12	59.88	61.19	62.14	63.57	65.00	65.00
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	59.31	56.88	54.78	55.80	58.08	57.90	60.50	61.63	64.40	66.30	68.50	68.85
U.S. Gulf Coast	58.17	56.27	49.08	51.15	52.60	61.65	64.25	65.08	67.78	69.95	72.38	72.73
Los Angeles	68.90	68.63	69.50	68.00	70.00	67.00	74.50	76.50	82.00	88.00	93.00	91.00
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	54.99	53.98	52.53	55.08	55.65	56.75	58.35	58.80	59.93	59.75	61.53	61.85
U.S. Gulf Coast	52.31	52.35	49.98	53.03	52.98	54.48	55.88	55.98	57.66	57.53	59.03	59.75
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	53.76	51.92	50.95	51.46	53.86	53.70	56.57	55.85	57.21	57.69	61.28	59.65
Singapore	52.64	51.97	51.67	51.07	51.90	52.26	52.62	53.69	53.69	55.71	56.67	57.38

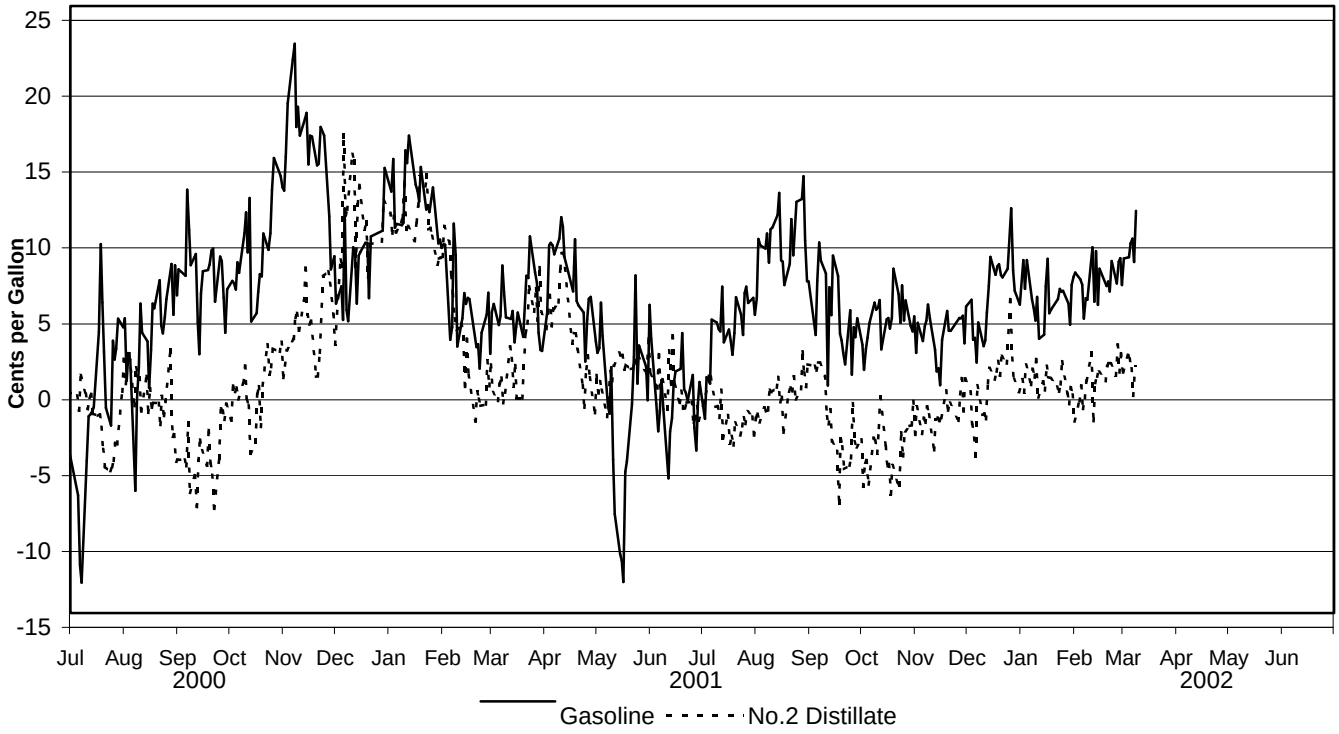
NA=Not Available
Note: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Technical Note 2, page 42, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 9. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 10. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA)



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Technical Note 3, page 42, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 36.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, 2001 to Present
(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	86.23	79.56	75.03	79.08	79.26	78.39	71.51	74.48	74.44	63.96	55.77	52.90
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.29	80.40	70.78	74.90	79.34	76.07	69.76	73.40	72.82	61.95	53.61	50.48
Los Angeles	84.05	83.64	80.95	84.51	87.43	87.40	73.98	81.04	83.30	69.45	59.08	52.01
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	85.79	83.10	78.35	80.77	84.64	78.68	71.66	78.23	75.66	63.92	56.41	53.85
U.S. Gulf Coast	86.99	81.47	74.81	76.95	82.06	76.83	71.13	76.37	73.81	62.22	54.28	51.49
Los Angeles	84.60	88.20	81.91	81.63	82.28	83.55	76.92	79.05	81.48	68.10	60.53	57.22
Rotterdam (ARA)	76.58	79.93	75.98	77.95	81.71	80.54	75.62	75.56	77.13	68.29	58.35	55.32
Singapore	70.75	72.57	68.71	71.94	73.20	73.36	68.91	69.87	74.03	61.78	53.45	51.76
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	60.49	55.68	55.51	54.27	55.00	48.45	46.02	47.93	48.21	42.67	38.17	39.42
U.S. Gulf Coast	66.35	60.29	57.33	57.18	56.13	52.23	48.47	47.55	52.80	43.67	37.56	39.29
Los Angeles	50.85	52.61	53.60	50.43	57.78	51.56	50.22	49.83	54.64	51.11	42.53	42.58
Rotterdam (ARA)	51.29	51.24	51.32	51.07	51.11	48.12	44.79	45.31	49.66	41.22	38.67	37.38
Singapore	46.64	50.62	51.07	51.94	56.06	51.61	48.51	52.64	55.31	48.83	39.29	41.04
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	77.35	59.34	55.83	54.68	51.28	43.75	38.96	41.53	42.12	39.50	33.09	30.06
Conway	83.51	65.12	61.58	60.35	56.93	48.34	43.21	45.78	46.85	44.13	35.47	29.72
Northwest Europe	66.39	56.09	53.50	52.19	51.26	45.57	35.02	37.53	43.41	41.09	37.89	32.14

	Jan	Feb
2002		
No. 2 Distillate		
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel		
New York Harbor	53.79	55.27
U.S. Gulf Coast	51.58	53.21
Los Angeles	53.60	57.01
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		
New York Harbor	56.19	57.62
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.26	55.11
Los Angeles	57.86	59.92
Rotterdam (ARA)	55.84	56.16
Singapore	54.22	53.64
Residual Fuel		
New York Harbor	38.25	35.58
U.S. Gulf Coast	36.82	36.73
Los Angeles	43.34	42.67
Rotterdam (ARA)	40.34	36.98
Singapore	40.82	43.16
Propane		
Mont Belvieu	29.13	31.29
Conway	26.48	27.88
Northwest Europe	40.66	36.99

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2002	**2/15**	**2/22**	Mon **2/25**	Tue **2/26**	Wed **2/27**	Thu **2/28**	Fri **3/1**	Mon **3/4**	Tue **3/5**	Wed **3/6**	Thu **3/7**	Fri **3/8**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	56.28	55.08	53.40	55.93	56.75	57.80	59.40	59.55	60.55	60.25	61.90	62.55
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.51	53.35	51.90	54.95	54.80	56.35	57.75	57.63	59.28	58.88	60.58	61.50
Los Angeles	57.15	58.25	58.00	58.00	58.00	61.00	61.00	64.50	65.50	64.50	66.50	66.50
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	58.74	57.11	55.20	57.73	58.40	59.48	61.08	60.65	61.09	60.50	62.78	63.20
U.S. Gulf Coast	55.87	54.83	53.55	56.25	56.15	57.65	59.05	58.88	60.56	59.13	60.55	61.43
Los Angeles	60.90	60.25	60.50	61.00	61.00	62.50	64.00	64.00	65.50	65.50	68.00	67.00
Rotterdam (ARA)	56.86	55.56	54.99	55.29	57.26	57.41	59.83	59.37	60.28	60.28	63.75	62.24
Singapore	54.36	53.54	53.81	52.86	53.81	53.81	53.81	54.52	55.95	57.86	58.81	58.81
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	35.77	35.20	34.83	36.62	37.81	39.24	40.19	40.79	42.33	42.33	43.45	43.45
U.S. Gulf Coast	36.86	37.25	38.40	39.00	39.64	39.64	40.79	41.98	42.86	42.86	44.05	44.05
Los Angeles	42.97	42.59	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46	41.46
Rotterdam (ARA)	36.60	36.14	36.00	36.37	37.69	38.44	39.01	39.58	39.58	42.78	43.53	43.53
Singapore	43.19	43.57	43.63	43.17	43.73	43.91	44.83	45.94	46.76	47.69	48.61	48.61
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	31.65	31.60	31.63	31.88	33.00	33.50	34.50	34.57	35.13	35.44	37.38	37.13
Conway	28.07	27.68	28.25	28.69	29.94	30.75	31.63	32.26	32.82	32.57	35.00	34.25
Northwest Europe	37.42	36.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.42

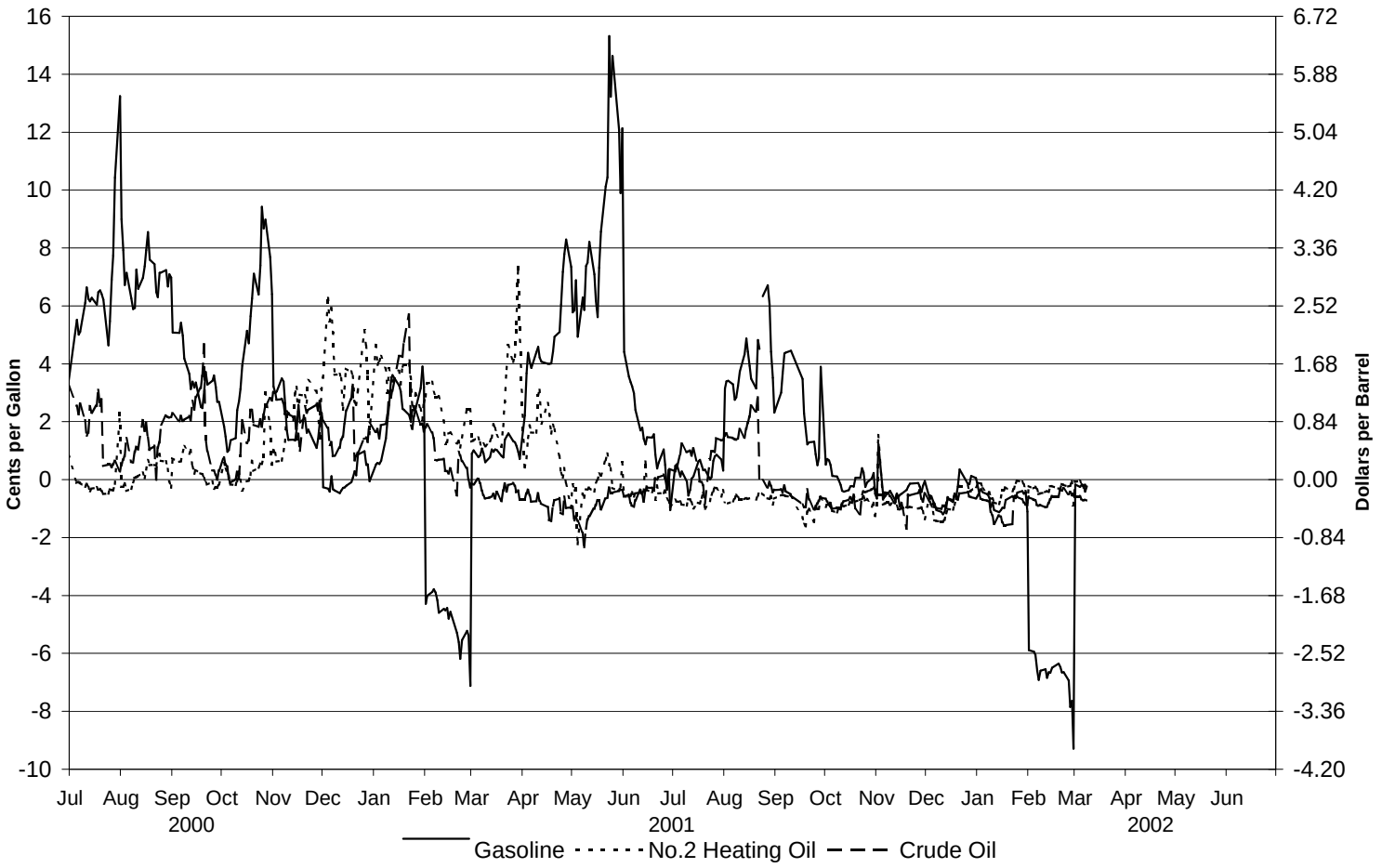
NA=Not Available
Note: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Technical Note 2, page 42, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 36.

Table 15. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Cents per Gallon)

		Mon 2/25/2002	Tue 2/26/2002	Wed 2/27/2002	Thu 2/28/2002	Fri 3/1/2002	Mon 3/4/2002	Tue 3/5/2002	Wed 3/6/2002	Thu 3/7/2002	Fri 3/8/2002
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)											
April	2002	20.48	21.41	21.29	21.74	22.40	22.45	23.17	23.15	23.71	23.84
May	2002	20.69	21.59	21.51	21.96	22.64	22.69	23.45	23.45	24.00	24.14
June	2002	20.76	21.62	21.59	22.04	22.71	22.75	23.49	23.51	24.04	24.22
July	2002	20.74	21.57	21.54	21.99	22.64	22.68	23.39	23.43	23.95	24.16
Regular Gasoline (Reformulated, New York Harbor)											
March	2002	56.23	57.32	58.40	58.10	Expired					
April	2002	63.56	65.56	66.43	67.78	70.60	70.71	73.10	74.03	76.38	76.81
May	2002	64.53	66.50	67.18	68.48	71.16	71.36	73.66	74.61	77.19	77.43
June	2002	65.03	66.95	67.50	68.80	71.26	71.48	73.66	74.63	76.97	77.23
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)											
March	2002	52.51	55.18	55.39	56.28	Expired					
April	2002	52.74	55.38	55.45	57.15	58.87	58.45	60.14	59.93	61.89	61.94
May	2002	52.99	55.53	55.55	57.25	58.95	58.49	60.32	60.21	62.07	62.26
June	2002	53.44	55.88	55.80	57.50	59.10	58.64	60.52	60.46	62.27	62.46
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)											
March	2002	31.25	31.75	32.75	33.50	Expired					
April	2002	31.50	32.00	32.75	33.50	34.25	34.50	35.50	35.40	37.50	37.00
May	2002	31.50	32.00	32.75	33.50	34.25	34.50	35.50	35.50	37.50	37.00
June	2002	31.75	32.25	33.00	33.75	34.50	34.50	35.50	35.50	37.50	37.75

NA=Not Available
Note: See Technical Note 4, page 41, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 11. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month



NA=Not Available
Note: See Technical Note 5, page 42, for more information about the data in this chart.
Source: See page 36.

Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 2000 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Motor Gasoline	132.9	141.5	155.6	150.6	152.6	166.6	159.1	150.6	158.8	157.1	155.7	148.3
Conventional Areas	131.9	140.9	153.8	147.6	149.6	164.5	156.8	148.0	156.2	154.6	153.3	145.8
RFG Areas	137.3	144.1	163.4	162.1	161.1	169.5	168.1	161.9	169.1	167.4	165.3	159.0
Regular	128.9	137.7	151.6	146.5	148.7	163.3	155.1	146.5	155.0	153.2	151.7	144.3
Conventional Areas	127.9	137.1	149.8	143.7	145.6	161.2	152.9	143.9	152.5	150.8	149.5	141.8
RFG Areas	131.7	139.1	157.0	155.1	156.2	166.7	161.6	154.3	161.9	160.0	158.3	151.6
Midgrade	138.5	146.8	161.1	156.4	158.1	170.9	164.4	156.3	164.0	162.4	161.1	153.7
Conventional Areas	137.1	145.8	158.8	152.9	154.5	168.4	161.6	153.0	160.7	159.1	158.0	150.4
RFG Areas	143.5	150.1	170.1	169.2	167.3	174.4	174.4	168.6	176.1	174.5	172.2	166.2
Premium	147.1	155.2	169.6	165.1	166.7	178.9	173.5	165.3	172.5	171.0	169.7	162.8
Conventional Areas	146.0	154.5	167.7	162.0	163.7	176.8	171.1	162.4	169.6	168.2	167.2	159.9
RFG Areas	151.4	157.5	176.3	175.5	174.1	182.0	182.1	176.6	182.4	181.0	179.0	173.6
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	135.6	146.1	147.9	142.2	142.0	142.1	143.4	146.6	163.7	163.7	162.1	156.5
2001												
Motor Gasoline	148.7	149.0	145.0	159.1	173.8	165.8	146.6	146.1	155.7	135.7	121.2	112.7
Conventional Areas	146.7	147.1	142.3	155.7	168.9	158.6	138.1	142.2	153.9	131.2	117.7	111.1
RFG Areas	156.1	156.5	155.5	167.7	184.6	180.3	163.3	153.7	159.3	144.5	128.1	115.8
Regular	144.7	145.0	140.9	155.2	170.2	161.6	142.1	142.1	152.2	131.5	117.1	108.6
Conventional Areas	142.7	143.1	138.4	151.7	165.4	154.8	134.0	138.6	150.6	127.4	113.9	107.2
RFG Areas	150.0	150.0	148.3	162.9	180.6	175.8	158.2	149.1	155.2	140.0	123.5	111.4
Midgrade	154.1	154.4	150.6	164.6	178.5	171.2	152.9	151.0	160.0	140.9	126.5	117.9
Conventional Areas	151.6	152.0	147.3	160.7	173.0	163.0	143.4	146.3	157.2	135.6	122.3	115.8
RFG Areas	162.6	163.2	162.9	174.2	190.5	187.3	171.2	160.1	165.5	151.1	134.7	121.8
Premium	163.0	163.5	159.6	173.2	186.9	180.1	162.2	160.1	168.2	149.9	135.7	127.1
Conventional Areas	160.9	161.4	156.6	169.8	181.9	172.6	153.2	155.5	165.9	145.2	131.9	125.4
RFG Areas	170.3	170.7	169.5	181.6	198.3	194.7	179.0	168.6	172.4	158.6	142.6	130.3
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	152.4	149.2	139.9	142.2	149.6	148.2	137.5	139.0	149.5	134.8	125.9	116.7
2002												
Motor Gasoline	114.8	115.5										
Conventional Areas	113.4	112.9										
RFG Areas	117.7	120.6										
Regular	110.7	111.4										
Conventional Areas	109.4	109.0										
RFG Areas	113.4	116.2										
Midgrade	119.9	120.8										
Conventional Areas	118.0	117.6										
RFG Areas	123.6	127.0										
Premium	129.2	129.7										
Conventional Areas	127.8	127.2										
RFG Areas	131.8	134.4										
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	115.3	115.2										

2001-2002	**12/24**	**12/31**	**1/7**	**1/14**	**1/21**	**1/28**	**2/4**	**2/11**	**2/18**	**2/25**	**3/4**	**3/11**
Motor Gasoline	111.3	113.7	115.2	115.2	114.6	114.2	115.7	114.8	115.7	115.7	118.5	126.2
Conventional Areas	110.3	113.5	114.8	113.9	112.7	112.0	113.7	112.5	112.9	112.6	115.7	123.2
RFG Areas	113.3	114.0	116.0	117.8	118.5	118.5	119.6	119.5	121.3	121.9	123.9	132.2
Regular	107.2	109.6	111.2	111.1	110.5	110.1	111.6	110.7	111.6	111.6	114.4	122.3
Conventional Areas	106.3	109.6	110.9	109.9	108.7	108.1	109.8	108.5	108.9	108.7	111.8	119.4
RFG Areas	108.8	109.7	111.7	113.4	114.1	114.2	115.4	115.2	116.9	117.4	119.6	127.9
Midgrade	116.5	118.7	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.4	120.9	120.1	121.0	121.0	123.8	131.6
Conventional Areas	115.1	118.2	119.4	118.5	117.5	116.7	118.4	117.2	117.5	117.2	120.4	127.7
RFG Areas	119.2	119.6	121.7	123.6	124.4	124.6	125.8	125.8	127.7	128.5	130.4	139.0
Premium	125.7	127.7	129.3	129.9	128.9	128.6	129.7	129.1	130.0	130.1	132.6	139.8
Conventional Areas	124.5	127.5	128.9	128.7	127.0	126.4	127.8	126.9	127.2	127.0	129.9	136.8
RFG Areas	127.9	128.2	130.1	132.0	132.5	132.5	133.3	133.3	135.2	135.9	137.7	145.3
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	115.4	116.9	116.8	115.9	114.0	114.4	114.4	115.3	115.6	115.4	117.3	121.6

NA=Not Available

Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Technical Note 1, page 42, for more information about data in this table.
Sources: See page 36.

Table 17. Regional Retail Motor Gasoline Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	2/11/2002	2/18/2002	2/25/2002	3/4/2002	3/11/2002
All Grades					
PADD I	**114.3**	**114.4**	**114.5**	**115.1**	**121.5**
Conventional Areas	112.3	112.5	112.3	113.2	120.5
RFG Areas	117.2	117.3	117.9	118.0	123.0
PADD IX	**119.2**	**119.7**	**119.9**	**120.3**	**124.8**
Conventional Areas	121.4	121.9	121.9	121.7	124.6
RFG Areas	119.0	119.5	119.7	120.2	124.8
PADD IY	**117.8**	**117.8**	**118.3**	**118.5**	**123.3**
Conventional Areas	118.6	119.0	119.0	120.0	125.2
RFG Areas	117.3	117.2	117.9	117.8	122.4
PADD IZ	**110.3**	**110.4**	**110.2**	**111.1**	**119.2**
Conventional Areas	110.4	110.5	110.2	111.2	119.1
RFG Areas	109.5	109.2	110.0	110.4	121.2
PADD II	**111.3**	**112.5**	**111.7**	**118.4**	**126.1**
Conventional Areas	111.1	111.8	111.2	117.9	125.7
RFG Areas	112.3	115.6	113.9	121.2	127.9
PADD III	**108.8**	**110.0**	**110.1**	**111.3**	**120.8**
Conventional Areas	109.4	110.3	110.5	112.0	121.1
RFG Areas	106.8	109.2	108.8	108.9	119.8
PADD IV	**114.5**	**114.2**	**115.7**	**115.9**	**121.1**
Conventional Areas	114.5	114.2	115.7	115.9	121.1
PADD V	**127.2**	**129.0**	**130.1**	**132.3**	**141.7**
Conventional Areas	123.1	122.4	122.2	123.4	127.7
RFG Areas	129.4	132.5	134.3	137.1	149.1
State					
New York	**125.2**	**124.8**	**125.1**	**125.4**	**129.2**
Conventional Areas	121.8	122.2	122.6	123.6	126.7
RFG Areas	127.1	126.5	126.6	126.5	130.9
Minnesota	**110.1**	**114.3**	**110.7**	**120.5**	**130.1**
Texas	**107.9**	**109.4**	**109.7**	**110.3**	**120.6**
Conventional Areas	108.6	109.5	110.3	111.2	121.1
RFG Areas	106.8	109.2	108.8	108.9	119.8
Colorado	**113.9**	**113.7**	**119.2**	**118.7**	**122.3**
California	**129.9**	**133.1**	**134.9**	**137.8**	**149.9**
Metropolitan Area					
New York City	120.7	120.6	121.2	121.3	125.2
Chicago	112.2	116.9	116.8	123.3	131.5
Houston	106.6	110.0	108.6	108.7	119.5
Denver	111.6	111.0	118.7	118.3	120.1
Los Angeles	128.3	132.3	132.6	135.1	148.8
San Francisco	128.5	131.9	135.3	139.0	148.7
Regular					
PADD I	**109.3**	**109.4**	**109.5**	**110.1**	**116.7**
Conventional Areas	107.1	107.3	107.0	108.0	115.5
RFG Areas	112.5	112.6	113.2	113.3	118.5
PADD IX	**114.9**	**115.5**	**115.7**	**116.1**	**120.5**
Conventional Areas	117.0	117.6	117.7	117.4	120.3
RFG Areas	114.7	115.3	115.5	115.9	120.5
PADD IY	**113.1**	**113.0**	**113.6**	**113.9**	**118.8**
Conventional Areas	114.4	114.6	114.7	115.7	120.9
RFG Areas	112.4	112.3	113.0	113.0	117.7
PADD IZ	**104.8**	**104.9**	**104.6**	**105.5**	**114.0**
Conventional Areas	104.8	105.0	104.6	105.6	113.9
RFG Areas	103.7	103.4	104.2	104.4	115.5
PADD II	**108.5**	**109.7**	**108.9**	**115.4**	**123.0**
Conventional Areas	108.3	109.1	108.5	114.9	122.7
RFG Areas	109.6	112.6	110.8	118.2	124.6
PADD III	**104.5**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**107.0**	**116.6**
Conventional Areas	105.1	106.0	106.2	107.7	117.0
RFG Areas	102.5	104.8	104.4	104.6	115.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Regional Retail Motor Gasoline Prices (continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	2/11/2002	2/18/2002	2/25/2002	3/4/2002	3/11/2002
Regular					
PADD IV	**110.4**	**110.1**	**111.6**	**111.9**	**116.9**
Conventional Areas	110.4	110.1	111.6	111.9	116.9
PADD V	**122.8**	**124.4**	**125.5**	**127.6**	**137.1**
Conventional Areas	118.9	118.2	118.0	119.1	123.8
RFG Areas	125.0	128.0	129.7	132.4	144.6
State					
New York	**120.5**	**120.1**	**120.3**	**120.7**	**124.5**
Conventional Areas	117.3	117.6	118.0	119.1	122.1
RFG Areas	122.4	121.8	121.9	121.8	126.1
Minnesota	**107.9**	**112.2**	**108.6**	**118.4**	**128.0**
Texas	**103.7**	**105.3**	**105.6**	**106.1**	**116.4**
Conventional Areas	104.5	105.5	106.3	107.1	117.2
RFG Areas	102.5	104.8	104.4	104.6	115.2
Colorado	**109.7**	**109.6**	**114.7**	**114.3**	**117.9**
California	**125.4**	**128.6**	**130.4**	**133.1**	**145.4**
Metropolitan Area					
New York	115.7	115.6	116.2	116.5	120.4
Chicago	109.4	113.5	113.4	120.1	128.0
Houston	102.2	105.4	103.9	104.1	114.6
Denver	106.9	106.4	113.9	113.5	115.3
Los Angeles	124.0	127.8	128.0	130.3	144.4
San Francisco	123.7	127.3	130.6	134.3	144.0
Midgrade					
PADD I	**118.5**	**118.7**	**118.7**	**119.3**	**125.8**
Conventional Areas	116.5	116.8	116.5	117.4	124.7
RFG Areas	122.1	122.1	122.7	122.8	127.8
PADD IX	**125.2**	**125.5**	**125.6**	**126.0**	**130.3**
Conventional Areas	127.4	127.9	127.9	128.0	130.7
RFG Areas	124.9	125.2	125.3	125.8	130.3
PADD IY	**121.7**	**121.9**	**122.4**	**122.5**	**127.5**
Conventional Areas	121.1	121.8	121.7	122.5	128.3
RFG Areas	122.0	122.0	122.7	122.5	127.1
PADD IZ	**115.3**	**115.4**	**115.1**	**116.1**	**123.9**
Conventional Areas	115.3	115.5	115.1	116.1	123.8
RFG Areas	114.5	114.1	114.9	115.4	125.5
PADD II	**115.9**	**116.9**	**116.0**	**123.6**	**131.4**
Conventional Areas	115.6	116.0	115.1	122.8	130.8
RFG Areas	117.7	121.6	120.4	127.6	134.6
PADD III	**114.7**	**115.8**	**115.8**	**117.0**	**126.0**
Conventional Areas	115.3	116.0	116.2	117.7	126.1
RFG Areas	112.8	115.0	114.6	114.7	125.8
PADD IV	**119.6**	**118.8**	**120.5**	**120.8**	**126.7**
Conventional Areas	119.6	118.8	120.5	120.8	126.7
PADD V	**133.7**	**135.7**	**137.1**	**139.5**	**149.0**
Conventional Areas	129.5	128.9	128.7	129.9	133.6
RFG Areas	135.3	138.4	140.4	143.3	155.2
State					
New York	**129.6**	**129.4**	**129.6**	**129.9**	**134.5**
Conventional Areas	126.3	126.8	127.2	128.0	131.6
RFG Areas	131.1	130.6	130.7	130.8	135.8
Minnesota	**113.1**	**117.4**	**113.8**	**123.7**	**133.4**
Texas	**113.6**	**114.8**	**115.1**	**115.8**	**125.9**
Conventional Areas	114.1	114.6	115.5	116.6	126.0
RFG Areas	112.8	115.0	114.6	114.7	125.8
Colorado	**120.1**	**119.3**	**126.3**	**125.8**	**129.2**
California	**135.7**	**138.8**	**140.9**	**143.8**	**155.7**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Regional Retail Motor Gasoline Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	2/11/2002	2/18/2002	2/25/2002	3/4/2002	3/11/2002
Midgrade					
Metropolitan Area					
New York City	125.4	125.2	125.8	125.7	130.0
Chicago	116.7	122.5	122.6	128.8	137.6
Houston	112.7	115.7	114.5	114.3	125.5
Denver	118.5	117.6	125.9	125.6	127.1
Los Angeles	134.0	137.9	138.4	141.1	154.4
San Francisco	134.8	137.7	141.4	145.1	154.7
Premium					
PADD I	**127.6**	**127.9**	**128.0**	**128.6**	**134.3**
Conventional Areas	126.1	126.3	126.2	127.1	133.5
RFG Areas	130.1	130.3	130.8	130.9	135.6
PADD IX	**134.2**	**134.6**	**134.9**	**135.3**	**139.9**
Conventional Areas	136.8	136.9	136.7	136.8	139.8
RFG Areas	134.0	134.3	134.7	135.2	140.0
PADD IY	**129.5**	**129.9**	**130.2**	**130.4**	**134.7**
Conventional Areas	129.9	130.6	130.5	131.3	136.3
RFG Areas	129.3	129.5	130.1	129.9	133.9
PADD IZ	**124.7**	**124.8**	**124.7**	**125.7**	**132.8**
Conventional Areas	124.7	124.8	124.7	125.7	132.6
RFG Areas	124.8	124.4	125.4	126.0	136.4
PADD II	**124.8**	**126.1**	**125.1**	**132.5**	**140.5**
Conventional Areas	124.7	125.3	124.4	131.8	139.9
RFG Areas	125.3	130.1	129.0	136.1	143.6
PADD III	**124.2**	**125.4**	**125.4**	**126.7**	**135.8**
Conventional Areas	124.9	125.6	125.8	127.4	135.7
RFG Areas	121.9	124.6	124.3	124.4	135.9
PADD IV	**129.7**	**129.3**	**130.8**	**130.9**	**136.7**
Conventional Areas	129.7	129.3	130.8	130.9	136.7
PADD V	**144.2**	**146.1**	**147.5**	**150.1**	**158.8**
Conventional Areas	142.5	141.5	141.6	142.7	145.7
RFG Areas	145.0	148.3	150.2	153.5	164.8
State					
New York	**137.1**	**137.2**	**137.4**	**137.5**	**141.2**
Conventional Areas	134.6	135.5	135.8	136.3	139.4
RFG Areas	138.4	138.1	138.3	138.2	142.2
Minnesota	**120.6**	**124.6**	**121.0**	**131.1**	**140.6**
Texas	**123.0**	**124.4**	**124.8**	**125.7**	**135.7**
Conventional Areas	123.7	124.3	125.2	126.5	135.6
RFG Areas	121.9	124.6	124.3	124.4	135.9
Colorado	**131.3**	**131.1**	**137.2**	**136.6**	**140.0**
California	**145.4**	**148.7**	**150.7**	**154.0**	**165.4**
Metropolitan Area					
New York City	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.0	137.9
Chicago	124.2	131.2	131.3	137.1	146.6
Houston	121.4	125.0	124.0	123.8	135.6
Denver	129.3	128.6	136.5	136.2	137.8
Los Angeles	143.3	147.1	147.6	150.9	163.3
San Francisco	145.1	148.0	151.8	155.4	165.1

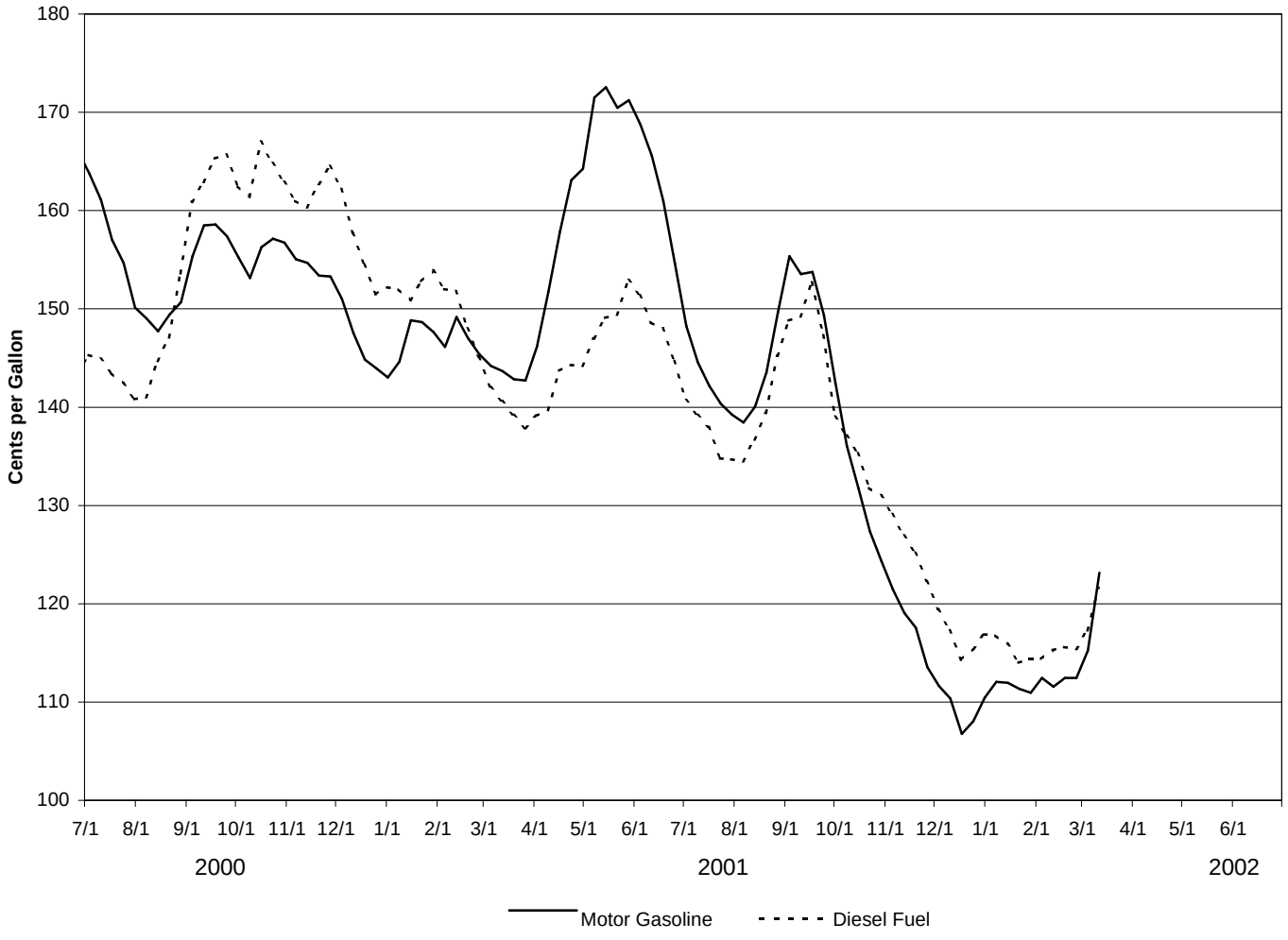
NA=Not Available
Note: See Technical Note 1, page 42, for more information about the data in this table. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 36.

Table 18. U.S. Retail On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	2/11/2002	2/18/2002	2/25/2002	3/4/2002	3/11/2002
On-Highway Diesel Fuel					
U.S. Average	115.3	115.6	115.4	117.3	121.6
PADD I	117.9	118.4	118.6	119.0	122.7
PADD IX	128.5	129.0	128.6	128.9	130.4
PADD IY	126.7	127.3	126.9	126.4	129.9
PADD IZ	113.1	113.5	114.1	115.0	118.9
PADD II	112.8	113.0	112.8	115.1	119.3
PADD III	112.2	112.6	112.6	114.4	118.6
PADD IV	113.2	114.0	114.0	115.7	119.7
PADD V	123.2	123.4	121.4	125.7	132.7
California	129.4	128.6	129.6	132.1	138.8

Source: See page 36.

Figure 12. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices



Source: See page 36.

Table 19. Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PADD
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon; Excluding Taxes)

2001	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Refiners' Acquisition Cost												
Domestic	26.84	27.67	25.64	25.12	26.37	26.30	25.27	25.44	25.48	21.79	18.99	17.34
Imported	24.49	24.97	23.01	22.99	24.63	23.95	22.83	23.77	22.51	18.76	16.06	15.95
Composite	25.46	26.09	24.05	23.87	25.31	24.92	23.86	24.44	23.73	20.04	17.24	16.52
Regular Motor Gasoline												
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets												
U.S.	103.0	103.0	99.3	113.8	126.5	115.2	97.3	100.1	107.9	86.4	73.3	66.0
PADD 1	100.1	100.9	95.8	107.6	117.5	111.7	96.7	92.9	96.9	83.2	69.8	63.5
PADD 2	105.9	103.5	97.9	118.5	135.8	114.0	91.0	107.1	118.0	83.4	72.7	68.1
PADD 3	97.3	98.7	93.9	108.8	116.7	107.7	90.8	91.2	98.2	81.5	67.3	62.1
PADD 5	108.3	110.7	114.5	121.1	132.8	131.1	118.5	104.9	113.0	102.0	85.9	69.1
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	92.5	92.2	89.2	104.4	113.3	96.0	81.6	88.8	92.2	72.3	61.9	57.1
PADD 1	91.4	91.2	86.3	101.0	108.6	93.4	80.4	83.8	84.4	69.2	60.2	56.4
PADD 2	94.5	90.0	86.2	106.9	121.6	95.5	79.6	97.2	99.5	70.3	60.9	57.9
PADD 3	88.3	87.8	82.7	98.1	102.2	86.5	73.8	79.7	83.2	65.2	56.5	54.3
PADD 5	96.1	103.5	107.9	115.2	120.5	112.6	95.9	94.6	105.2	90.1	73.3	60.0
No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users, Residential												
U.S.	138.7	134.2	129.4	127.2	124.9	120.2	113.6	114.3	117.6	114.1	110.9	107.8
PADD 1	139.8	135.2	130.4	127.9	124.7	120.3	114.2	114.3	116.8	114.6	112.0	109.5
PADD 2	129.0	125.7	117.7	118.6	123.3	116.5	108.4	113.7	121.4	109.8	101.4	94.9
PADD 3	NA	NA	91.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.8	81.7
PADD 5	142.0	142.5	141.3	138.4	141.5	137.2	125.8	NA	129.0	123.3	115.8	107.8
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets[1]												
U.S.	105.4	101.4	93.4	96.7	104.2	100.5	90.5	94.7	102.0	88.6	79.4	71.1
PADD 1	109.2	104.4	94.5	97.4	99.5	97.7	91.5	91.6	95.4	85.3	77.4	71.7
PADD 2	103.1	99.2	91.0	95.1	107.0	100.6	88.1	96.6	106.1	89.8	79.9	70.9
PADD 3	100.4	97.4	89.1	91.1	95.9	96.3	88.3	89.2	92.9	82.2	74.2	67.9
PADD 5	113.1	107.8	105.3	106.4	108.4	107.7	99.6	98.7	107.8	94.9	86.5	75.4
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	90.8	85.4	78.4	82.4	88.6	84.7	75.6	80.6	83.6	71.5	62.5	56.6
PADD 1	91.5	84.0	77.5	80.9	82.0	80.3	74.1	76.3	77.5	67.6	61.5	58.6
PADD 2	92.6	87.3	78.6	84.2	96.9	87.5	78.0	87.8	93.0	77.7	66.8	57.5
PADD 3	87.4	82.9	73.9	76.9	83.0	81.6	72.9	75.2	76.9	65.9	57.5	52.8
PADD 5	90.0	91.3	87.1	90.0	92.1	90.9	78.0	83.8	87.9	75.3	65.3	56.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	88.3	86.9	81.1	80.3	84.0	83.6	76.9	77.9	82.3	67.8	62.5	55.6
PADD 1	88.7	86.9	79.7	80.1	84.5	83.0	75.4	78.0	81.0	67.4	61.1	54.9
PADD 2	89.5	87.1	79.6	79.5	86.5	84.2	76.0	79.5	82.4	68.2	61.6	55.2
PADD 3	85.4	84.8	77.2	76.9	81.6	80.1	73.6	76.4	78.8	64.0	59.6	53.8
PADD 5	88.8	87.5	85.2	82.6	83.1	85.5	80.1	77.4	85.1	70.4	65.4	57.4
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	88.2	86.8	80.5	79.5	83.5	82.6	75.9	77.6	80.7	68.5	61.9	55.1
PADD 1	90.0	87.7	80.7	80.4	84.5	82.3	75.4	77.3	80.8	67.6	60.4	55.6
PADD 2	90.4	89.4	81.0	82.1	89.8	86.1	77.5	81.8	86.8	72.3	63.3	56.8
PADD 3	85.5	84.5	77.0	76.9	80.8	79.8	73.3	75.4	78.0	65.4	61.0	53.3
PADD 5	90.9	88.9	87.7	83.5	84.7	86.8	82.0	80.0	85.5	74.4	66.8	58.9
Residual Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	62.6	60.6	57.7	53.4	54.5	52.7	51.0	51.2	54.1	49.1	42.8	42.0
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	58.8	56.7	53.6	50.5	51.2	48.8	46.1	45.9	48.4	43.8	39.0	38.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PADD (continued)
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon; Excluding Taxes)

2002	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crude Oil	[E] Initial											
Refiners' Acquisition Cost	Estimates											
Domestic	17.77	18.62										
Imported	15.84	17.94										
Composite	16.80	18.28										
Regular Motor Gasoline												
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets												
U.S.	67.3	68.9										
PADD 1	67.8	66.6										
PADD 2	NA	69.3										
PADD 3	64.0	65.1										
PADD 5	70.1	76.6										
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	60.5	61.3										
PADD 1	61.5	59.9										
PADD 2	60.3	60.0										
PADD 3	58.7	57.0										
PADD 5	61.4	71.9										
No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users, Residential												
U.S.	108.2	110.6										
PADD 1	109.4	112.0										
PADD 2	93.5	92.6										
PADD 3	79.6	81.3										
PADD 5	101.0	108.8										
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets[1]												
U.S.	70.1	69.5										
PADD 1	72.3	71.7										
PADD 2	68.2	67.8										
PADD 3	68.1	66.4										
PADD 5	75.0	75.5										
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	57.4	58.0										
PADD 1	58.7	59.3										
PADD 2	57.3	56.8										
PADD 3	54.0	53.4										
PADD 5	58.2	62.9										
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	58.2	58.4										
PADD 1	57.7	58.5										
PADD 2	57.6	58.3										
PADD 3	56.4	55.2										
PADD 5	59.4	59.3										
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	57.9	58.2										
PADD 1	58.2	59.2										
PADD 2	59.8	60.5										
PADD 3	55.5	55.2										
PADD 5	60.6	61.1										
Residual Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	42.0	43.2										
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	38.1	37.0										

[1] Includes on-highway diesel fuel only.
NA = Not Available
Source: See page 36.

[E]Data in the column or columns labeled "Initial Estimates" are calculated using prior history of the series as well as present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. For an explanation of estimation methodology, see Appendix A.

Table 20. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 2001, through March 9, 2002, has been 18 percent warmer than last year and 15 percent warmer than normal.

Location	Current 07/01/01 thru 03/09/02	Previous 07/01/00 thru 03/09/01	Normal 07/01 thru 03/09	Percent Change Current vs. Previous	Percent Change Current vs. Normal
U.S. Total, Population-Weighted	3,106	3,807	3,646	-18	-15
Cities					
Albuquerque	3,289	3,674	3,662	-10	-10
Amarillo	3,094	3,737	3,533	-17	-12
Asheville	3,146	3,598	3,513	-13	-10
Atlanta	2,102	2,641	2,594	-20	-19
Billings	4,940	5,812	5,523	-15	-11
Boise	4,221	4,737	4,589	-11	-8
Boston	3,513	4,548	4,333	-23	-19
Buffalo	4,225	5,269	5,166	-20	-18
Cheyenne	5,052	5,650	5,427	-11	-7
Chicago	4,254	5,392	5,199	-21	-18
Cincinnati	3,515	4,472	4,287	-21	-18
Cleveland	3,902	4,947	4,816	-21	-19
Columbia,SC	1,993	2,482	2,323	-20	-14
Denver	4,397	5,040	4,643	-13	-5
Des Moines	4,269	5,751	5,330	-26	-20
Detroit	4,127	5,101	5,151	-19	-20
Fargo	6,165	7,652	7,388	-19	-17
Hartford	3,956	5,099	4,880	-22	-19
Houston	1,329	1,638	1,449	-19	-8
Jacksonville	1,023	1,432	1,293	-29	-21
Kansas City	3,622	4,865	4,477	-26	-19
Las Vegas	1,856	2,058	2,055	-10	-10
Los Angeles	937	1,141	986	-18	-5
Memphis	2,299	3,016	2,685	-24	-14
Miami	83	186	195	-55	-57
Milwaukee	4,436	5,535	5,626	-20	-21
Minneapolis	5,082	6,548	6,439	-22	-21
Montgomery	1,874	2,235	1,973	-16	-5
New York	2,825	3,856	3,867	-27	-27
Oklahoma City	2,883	3,595	3,154	-20	-9
Omaha	4,279	5,516	5,187	-22	-18
Philadelphia	2,926	3,960	3,984	-26	-27
Phoenix	835	1,088	1,147	-23	-27
Pittsburgh	3,818	4,829	4,725	-21	-19
Portland, ME	4,652	5,608	5,596	-17	-17
Providence	3,716	4,617	4,502	-20	-17
Raleigh	2,516	3,039	2,921	-17	-14
Richmond	2,672	3,509	3,320	-24	-20
St. Louis	3,169	4,428	3,984	-28	-20
Salem, OR	3,264	3,514	3,571	-7	-9
Salt Lake City	4,694	4,719	4,551	-1	3
San Francisco	1,834	2,070	2,135	-11	-14
Seattle	3,553	3,571	3,562	-1	0
Shreveport	1,884	2,352	2,037	-20	-8
Washington, DC	2,680	3,606	3,365	-26	-20

[1]See Glossary.

*** = Normal heating degree-days or less, or ratio incalculable.

Note:• The total heating degree-days for the previous heating season (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000) was 4,700 and the normal is 4,575. A new method for calculating heating/cooling degree days was implemented by the Climate Analysis Center in October 1993, with further refinements implemented in November 1993. The routines incorporate 1961-1990 normals supplied by the National Climatic Data Center, and 1990 census data for calculation of population weighted degree days.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly;* except for operable capacity for January 2001 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2000.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly;* except for operable capacity for January 2001 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2000.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7 and Figure 6

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 8 and Figure 7

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 9 and Figure 8

- Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Table 10

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Table 11

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Table 12

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.
- Oil and Gas Journal.
- Wall Street Journal.
- Oil Market Intelligence.

Table 13 and Figures 9 and 10

- Reuters Ltd.

Table 14

- Reuters Ltd.

Table 15 and Figure 11

- Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: Reuters Ltd.

Table 16

- Motor Gasoline: Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Table 17

- Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey".

Table 18

- Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Figure 12

- Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Table 19

- Monthly data: 2001-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly.*

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

Survey Design And Estimation Methods

The data presented in this publication include data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) on weekly and monthly surveys, and data released by Reuters Ltd. PD data are derived from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) which comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

PD data contained in this report are derived from 2 weekly telephone surveys and 3 monthly mail surveys. The weekly surveys, EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. The monthly surveys collect volume weighted price data for crude oil and petroleum products, the EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." In order to provide a comprehensive summary of current conditions in petroleum markets, spot and futures prices as reported by Reuters Ltd. are also included.

Sample Frame

WPSRS Forms: EIA-800 through EIA-804

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-800 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-804 sample is drawn includes importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia including imports of petroleum products from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Form EIA-14

Respondents filing Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," include all refiners of crude oil in the United States, including its territories and possessions. There are currently 70 active respondents to the EIA-14. The list of respondents to the EIA-14 is updated annually by supplementation from the EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Forms EIA-782A and EIA-782B

The EIA-782A survey consists of a census of respondents who either directly or indirectly control a refinery or gas plant facility. Currently, 113 companies respond to the EIA-782A survey. The EIA-863 data base provides the sampling frame for the EIA-782B survey. The Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," was mailed to approximately 22,000 companies in January 1996, in order to collect 1995 State-level sales volume data for No. 2 distillate, residual, and motor gasoline. The No. 2 distillate data were further identified by residential/nonresidential end-use and non-end-use sales, while the residual and motor gasoline data were identified by end-use and non-end-use sales. The mailing list for the EIA-863 survey was constructed by merging and eliminating duplication in the previous frame file and approximately 71 State and commercial lists. Data from the 1995 EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report," survey were merged with data from the EIA-863 survey to yield a combined file.

Sampling Designs

The sampling procedure used for the surveys in the WPSRS is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the

total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	December 2001 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	160(239)	59(191)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	243	65
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	82	41
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	159	65
Importers	EIA-804	179	84

The Form EIA-782B is sent to a scientifically selected sample of motor gasoline resellers, and distillate, propane, and residual fuel oil resellers and retailers. The Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," served as the basis of the sampling frame of dealers. Information obtained from the Form EIA-863 is supplemented with information from the Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report." The sales volumes obtained from these surveys are used to assign measures of size for sampling. Dealers comprising 5 percent or more of sales in a State were selected with certainty. The remaining units on the frame were each assigned a probability of selection. In this design, the probability was based on the size of the company, as determined by their sales volume, relative to the total for all companies for each geographic area and type-of-sale classification relevant for that company. In addition, a random number between 0 and 1 was assigned to each company. The companies were then ordered by the ratio of the random number minus the random number times the probability to the probability minus the random number times the probability (r-rp)/(p-rp). The first 2,200 companies in this ordering were then selected for the sample. The noncertainty companies were then post-stratified within each geographic/type-of-sale category by their volume. The sample weights, the inverse of the probabilities, were multiplied by the sample expectation adjustment which was the ratio of the sum of the probabilities of selection for all frame units in the stratum to the actual sample size of the stratum.

The geographic areas were defined as (a) the 24 States in which No. 2 distillate was a significant heating source and 50 States and the District of Columbia for residual and motor gasoline, (b) the 25 States in which propane was a significant energy source, or as (c) the PAD Districts for districts where not all State estimates are provided. The type-of-sale classifications were retail and resale for motor gasoline and residual fuel oil, and residential and nonresidential retail and wholesale for distillate and propane. Four volume-of-sales strata (certainty, zero, low, and high) were defined with volume boundaries differing by State, sales type, and product.

The design of the EIA-782B sample was based on ten target variables: total retail motor gasoline, total wholesale motor gasoline, residential No. 2 fuel oil, other retail No. 2 fuel oil, total wholesale No. 2 fuel oil, residential propane, total other retail propane, wholesale propane, total retail residual fuel oil, and total wholesale residual fuel oil. A sample size of 2,200 was expected to yield a median level of accuracy for each target variable of volume coefficients of variation (CV) of 15 percent for No. 2 distillate and 10 percent for the other products, determined at the publishable State level (24 States for distillate, 25 for propane, 50 States and the District of Columbia for motor gasoline and residual). Studies on the relationship of volume CV to price CV have shown that this will produce price CVs of less than 1 percent. The reliability of current month estimates will vary from these goals due to the deterioration of the frame over time and the changing distributions of price and volume.

Prior to March 1997, the sample design was a linked stratified sample. Within each product, sales type, and geographic area, companies were stratified by the size of the company as determined by their sales volumes. The samples resulting from the separate stratification schemes were combined by means of joint linked selection to yield a sample size of approximately 3,500 companies. Prior to October of 1993, the sample design, the survey sample, and the survey form did not include propane. For more detailed information on the EIA-782 surveys, refer to the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

The EIA-878 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 912 retail gasoline outlets. The sample of outlets was designed to yield price estimates for national, PADD, and subdistrict PADD levels of ozone nonattainment and attainment areas, and select cities and states with a 1 cent standard error. Weekly sampling errors may vary from this target. The sample was derived by selecting companies with a probability proportional to size, based on their retail sales of gasoline reported on the EIA-782 monthly survey from November 1996 to October 1997. Once a company was selected, it was contacted to determine the location for each outlet randomly sampled within the outlets owned by the company. Using this location information, outlets were classified by the two fuel formulations. The number of outlets selected within each PADD varied according to expected price variances in each PADD and estimated distributions of outlets.

The EIA-888 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 350 retail on-highway diesel fuel outlets. The sample for the survey was designed to yield price estimates at the PADD, sub-PADD and national level, and for the state of California. A 1 cent standard error was targeted for PADDs 1, 2 and 3, and 1.5 cents for PADDs 4, 5, sub-PADDs 1X, 1Y, 1Z, and the state of California. Standard errors for determining the sample size were estimated using data from the EIA-888 survey. The EIA-888 sample was derived as a probability proportional to size subsample of the respondents from the EIA-782A and EIA-782B sample who reported on-highway diesel fuel sales where the reported volume was the company size. Specific outlets within a company were selected using probability proportional to size sampling according to data provided by the company when initiated to the survey.

Collection Methods

Survey data for the WPSRS are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, facsimile, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered. Survey data are collected by mail every month for the EIA-14 and EIA-782A, and 782B surveys and weekly by telephone and facsimile for the EIA-878 and EIA-888. It is mandatory for each monthly respondent to submit completed forms to EIA no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reference month. For the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys, data are mostly collected through a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) survey processing system on Monday of each week as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day, however, the Monday price is recorded.

Data Processing

Data collected through WPSRS and on the EIA-14, EIA-782A and EIA-782B survey forms are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed and processed through an edit program. Data that fail the edits are resolved through telephone calls to the respondents. Statistical reports, including publication tables, are generated using only acceptable and verified data. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and for data that fail the edits. Data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 telephone surveys are received over the telephone and entered on-line at collection time by the interviewer and edited.

Estimation And Imputation

Survey data gathered from the respondents invariably contain incomplete reporting, nonresponse, and values that fail editing. Imputation for nonrespondents in the WPSRS data base is performed after the company reports have been checked and entered into the system. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

For EIA-782 survey participants, missing data are estimated, or imputed for as follows. First, for all survey units, the previous month's reported value and the previous month's predicted value are weighted together to yield a predicted value for the current month. The sum of the weighted, predicted values for nonrespondents in the current month is then multiplied by a chain link multiplier (the ratio of the sum of the weighted, reported values for respondents in the current month to the sum of the weighted, predicted values for respondents in the current month). The resulting estimate for missing values is then added to the sample weighted reported values. Price estimates are further weighted by reported volumes. See Explanatory Notes in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* for the estimation formulas and further explanation.

EIA-878 outlet prices are weighted by the estimated volume per outlet for each formulation and grade of gasoline, and by PADD. EIA-888 outlet prices have a constant weight within a PADD, sub-PADD and the state of California. Average prices are weighted by their respective volume percent of the U.S. volume of retail on-highway diesel fuel sales to derive the national average price.

Response Rates

The response rate at the close of business on the filing deadline day is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 98 percent and 100 percent.

The response rates on Forms EIA-14, EIA-782A, EIA-878, and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent, and approximately 88 percent on Form EIA-782B.

Reliability Of Data

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of data. The accuracy of survey results is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors.

Measures Of Sampling Variability

Tables showing data from the EIA-782B, EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-782B, EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration.

Nonsampling Errors

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources such as incorrect reporting by respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

Confidentiality

The data contained in this publication are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. The objective of the disclosure-avoidance procedures, as stated in the Energy Information Administration Standard 88-05-06, Subject: "Nondisclosure of Company Identifiable Data in Aggregate Cells," is to ensure that confidential, company-identifiable data are not disclosed in tables where "company specific responses may be proprietary and prohibited from public disclosure by 18 U.S.C. 1905." Statistics representing data aggregated from fewer than three companies or that are dominated by input from one or two companies are withheld. EIA identifies cells that are sensitive according to these criteria by applying a statistical formula to the data contained in each cell to determine if a few companies "dominate" the cell. If a cell is sensitive, the data in that cell are suppressed and a "W" is placed in the publication cell. Also, since many tables include row or column totals, some nonsensitive data cells have been suppressed to prevent the reader from calculating the suppressed numbers by simply subtracting the published numbers from the total.

Estimation Of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation Of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series. Because of the reduction in volume of crude oil exports, and a shift in the country distribution, a new model was implemented on November 2, 2001 to determine the expected volume of crude oil exports.

Estimation Of Other Oils Stocks

Data are derived by (1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; (2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period. Year ago data are interpolated from published monthly stock levels.

Initial Estimates of Petroleum Prices

The initial estimates are forecasts of U.S. and PADD prices for crude oil and selected petroleum products published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (PMM) (See Table 19). The initial estimates are published 1-2 months ahead of the normal publication schedule for the *PMM*. The initial estimates are forecasted using an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) transfer function model. The initial estimate is calculated based on its own past values and present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. At least 5 years of data are used to obtain the forecasts.

One method of forecast evaluation is to compare actual to one month ahead forecast values for a 12 month period. Then, the Average Absolute Differences (AAD) are calculated. This provides a good indicator of the error associated with the forecasts. For the period January 1997 to December 1998, the forecasted values were within 2 cents of the actual value for 85% of the petroleum products and within 30 cents of the actual value for all the crude oil forecasts.

Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1,043.0	1,020.9	1,029.6	1,043.4	1,071.4	1,078.2	1,085.7	1,083.7	1,090.9	1,080.9	1,085.0	1,048.4
Crude Oil	322.9	323.3	334.8	338.6	339.4	335.6	331.3	323.3	321.3	328.4	330.6	317.1
Motor Gasoline	227.9	226.3	217.8	217.3	220.4	219.6	213.1	205.9	211.5	207.7	211.5	215.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	138.7	129.4	122.9	123.5	131.2	134.3	142.2	147.1	151.3	149.0	153.2	150.8
Residual Fuel Oil	43.2	40.4	41.2	41.0	41.4	41.6	40.7	41.6	42.5	42.4	43.8	44.1
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	921.9	899.7	908.4	922.2	950.2	957.0	964.5	962.5	969.8	959.7	963.9	927.2
Crude Oil	282.3	282.8	294.3	298.1	298.9	295.1	290.7	282.8	280.7	287.9	290.1	276.5
Motor Gasoline	210.6	209.0	200.5	200.0	203.1	202.3	195.9	188.6	194.2	190.4	194.2	198.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	110.5	101.2	94.6	95.2	102.9	106.1	114.0	118.8	123.0	120.8	125.0	122.5
Residual Fuel Oil	37.9	35.1	35.9	35.7	36.1	36.3	35.4	36.3	37.2	37.1	38.5	38.8

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2000 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 24 of the 61 major petroleum variables analyzed. Many of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 2 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 12.29 percent for 2000. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between preliminary and final data on the 61 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation And Derivation Of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and lower operational inventory are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the

series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data. The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Lower Operational Inventory

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 22, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 22, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Technical Notes

Note 1

Areas requiring reformulated gasoline may change over time due to either the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the EPA, a state opting an area in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a state adopting its own specific clean fuel program for an area and/or the entire state. EIA re-classifies the outlets reporting retail motor gasoline prices each time an area opts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. The map on page 43 shows the areas requiring the sale of reformulated gasoline as of June 1, 2001.

Note 2

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 13 and 14 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 3

The trans-Atlantic petroleum product price differentials shown in Figure 10 compare spot product prices at New York Harbor (NYH) and Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp (ARA). This comparison shows the potential for arbitrage, i.e., the shipment of product across the Atlantic to take advantage of higher profit opportunities in a foreign market. The flow of product is typically toward New York, and generally requires a minimum sustained differential of about 3 to 5 cents per gallon to cover the cost of transportation.

Note 4

The futures prices shown in Table 15 are the official daily closing prices at 3:10 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed in Table 15.

Note 5

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 11 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Gasoline Formulations Required by Area as of June 1, 2001

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix B

EIA-819M
Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, January 2002

Products	January 2002		December 2001		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	3,974	128	3,836	124	3,974	128
Stocks	4,548	—	4,013	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production	5,532	178	6,134	198	5,532	178
Stocks	8,604	—	7,923	—	—	—

R = Revised data.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
2001	115	116	113	108	108	110	112	113	116	121	126	124
2002	128											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	2,582	2,525	2,547	2,807	3,029	3,095	3,388	4,226	4,225	3,521	3,785	4,013
2002	4,548											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	270	225	176	175	151	130	137	409	397	281	288	356
2002	322											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
2001	115	116	112	107	107	110	111	113	115	118	124	121
2002	126											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	1,634	1,562	1,739	1,825	1,835	1,943	2,175	2,464	2,522	1,957	2,183	2,478
2002	2,877											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	268	354	235	392	607	652	674	673	888	922	866	801
2002	887											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	76	88	104	102	134	151	147	127	125	84	109	121
2002	127											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	335	295	293	313	302	219	256	553	292	278	339	257
2002	335											

R = Revised data.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
2001	148	193	213	236	232	234	222	219	213	225	216	198
2002	178											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	7,891	7,938	8,439	7,947	7,824	7,959	8,354	7,406	7,493	8,125	8,059	7,923
2002	8,604											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	1,689	1,416	1,728	1,642	1,341	1,358	1,579	2,118	1,702	2,118	2,102	1,921
2002	2,414											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
2001	128	170	187	206	202	203	194	188	183	196	191	177
2002	155											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	3,541	3,571	4,585	4,010	3,883	3,896	3,569	2,907	3,652	4,228	3,710	3,516
2002	3,215											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	2,592	2,901	2,056	2,135	2,460	2,582	3,080	2,234	2,017	1,694	2,112	2,380
2002	2,756											

R = Revised data.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks, by PADD

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies that reported on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 812. The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production and oxygenate stocks). The frame is updated annually. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Division (PD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819M focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response error, the difference between the true value and the value reported on the survey form, is the major factor affecting the accuracy of Petroleum Supply Reporting System data. Among the causes of response error are data entry error, error due to misunderstanding of what is to be reported, and error due to the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. Errors can also be introduced during data processing by transcribing the wrong number or putting it in the wrong cell.

To help detect and minimize reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data as well as for internal consistency. Flagged data are thoroughly checked before being aggregated into the published total.

The 819M oxygenate data serve as leading indicators of the oxygenate data which are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data reported on EIA-810, 811 and 812 surveys.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the repondent. If the resubmissions change a published aggregate by more than 5 percent, a revised number accompanied by an "R" is published in the next issue of the *WPSR*. Such revisions occur only rarely.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production and stocks by each geographic region. Estimation factors (universe total divided by sampled total), which are derived from the previous year's data, are applied to each cell to generate a sampling frame total for the current time period.

When new companies come on line during the year, their data cannot be added to the sample since there is no benchmark data for them. In order to portray more accurately total oxygenate activity, these data are included in a certainty strata which is then added to the sampling frame total.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Appendix C

Winter Heating Fuels Summary 2001-2002

Contents

Table C1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Net Production												
1999	3,176	3,253	3,183	3,407	3,458	3,374	3,521	3,419	3,482	3,506	3,608	3,401
2000	3,123	3,348	3,342	3,533	3,650	3,481	3,520	3,678	3,844	3,774	3,785	3,872
2001	3,606	3,621	3,487	3,651	3,656	3,702	3,838	3,653	3,637	3,788	3,948	3,743
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	3,721	3,670	3,436	3,394	3,587	3,531	3,470	3,581	3,491	3,263		
0.05% Sulf & Under	2,740	2,697	2,354	2,346	2,446	2,349	2,330	2,533	2,547	2,275		
Greater than 0.05%	981	973	1,082	1,048	1,141	1,182	1,140	1,048	944	988		
Imports												
1999	304	322	248	213	261	238	234	273	249	216	265	188
2000	218	510	260	234	316	258	199	234	283	259	332	447
2001	778	668	343	302	330	311	250	215	346	282	242	241
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	238	293	284	234	242	278	305	171	219	224		
0.05% Sulf & Under	77	123	104	68	92	91	51	53	77	114		
Greater than 0.05%	161	170	180	166	150	187	254	118	142	110		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	142.9	140.5	124.6	125.0	131.8	132.5	137.3	141.2	145.3	138.6	141.4	125.5
2000	106.6	105.2	95.8	99.8	104.7	106.0	112.7	110.7	115.1	117.1	120.0	118.0
2001	118.2	117.2	105.0	105.0	107.4	114.4	125.1	122.0	126.5	128.6	138.8	143.8
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	142.2	141.9	139.0	138.8	137.3	137.5	135.7	132.7	130.8	128.0		
0.05% Sulf & Under	79.2	82.1	81.0	79.3	79.9	80.6	78.5	78.2	78.7	75.0		
Greater than 0.05%	63.0	59.9	58.0	59.5	57.4	57.0	57.2	54.5	52.2	53.0		
Product Supplied												
1999	3,788	3,542	3,785	3,415	3,314	3,407	3,479	3,437	3,431	3,749	3,608	3,892
2000	3,818	3,794	3,693	3,455	3,681	3,549	3,369	3,726	3,786	3,712	3,829	4,250
2001	4,281	4,208	4,124	3,811	3,727	3,615	3,580	3,754	3,629	3,850	3,662	3,622
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	3,160	3,866	3,997	3,511	3,894	3,633	3,891	4,030	3,828	3,745		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production												
1999	468	424	397	409	508	443	438	441	414	402	423	407
2000	365	468	453	456	462	418	455	514	476	448	474	526
2001	496	494	423	472	478	444	496	408	442	476	543	431
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	436	434	420	458	436	414	448	453	479	466		
0.05% Sulf & Under	243	242	114	129	147	158	209	190	225	183		
Greater than 0.05%	193	192	306	329	289	256	239	263	254	283		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	63.3	59.9	48.4	47.4	55.9	57.5	62.6	65.5	67.6	63.4	63.0	48.5
2000	30.7	33.9	28.3	26.0	29.2	32.3	34.4	38.7	39.7	41.4	41.9	41.1
2001	45.9	41.7	31.1	32.9	37.5	41.0	49.1	49.8	51.5	57.0	61.7	62.1
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	62.5	59.7	57.6	56.4	54.7	54.8	53.3	50.6	49.8	47.7		
0.05% Sulf & Under	22.0	22.6	22.8	19.9	20.7	20.8	19.0	19.1	18.9	16.2		
Greater than 0.05%	40.5	37.1	34.8	36.5	34.0	33.9	34.3	31.5	30.9	31.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
New England (PADD 1X)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	14.5	15.9	12.3	12.2	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.8	15.6	15.1	13.9	9.3
2000	3.5	5.8	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.1	7.6
2001	8.3	6.1	4.0	4.3	5.1	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	10.4	10.8	9.8
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	10.8	10.5	9.6	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	8.9	8.7	9.3		
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3		
Greater than 0.05%	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.5	7.0		
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	34.3	30.9	23.8	22.8	28.8	30.8	35.4	38.4	38.0	36.0	34.8	28.0
2000	16.6	18.0	14.8	13.1	15.0	17.6	19.2	22.7	22.8	24.9	24.3	23.1
2001	25.7	22.7	15.4	17.7	21.7	22.8	27.7	29.0	31.1	34.5	36.9	37.4
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	36.6	35.5	34.1	33.7	32.4	31.6	30.5	30.0	28.5	26.9		
0.05% Sulf & Under	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.0		
Greater than 0.05%	26.3	25.0	23.7	23.5	22.7	22.1	21.5	20.8	19.7	18.9		
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	14.5	13.0	12.3	12.4	12.9	11.9	12.1	11.4	14.0	12.3	14.3	11.2
2000	10.6	10.0	9.9	10.5	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.6	10.3
2001	11.9	12.8	11.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	13.0	12.4	11.9	12.1	14.0	14.8
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	15.1	13.7	13.9	12.4	12.4	13.4	13.1	11.8	12.5	11.5		
0.05% Sulf & Under	8.9	9.2	9.9	7.2	8.5	8.9	7.5	7.7	7.8	5.9		
Greater than 0.05%	6.2	4.5	4.0	5.2	3.9	4.4	5.6	4.0	4.7	5.5		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production												
1999	808	852	722	839	858	844	836	808	827	870	907	808
2000	787	816	787	841	903	869	869	891	919	907	911	892
2001	904	876	848	888	887	891	890	847	831	811	861	854
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	901	822	768	733	770	778	788	825	780	748		
0.05% Sulf & Under	709	653	594	576	579	583	589	642	635	601		
Greater than 0.05%	192	169	174	157	191	195	199	183	145	147		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	34.6	35.1	30.5	32.0	31.8	32.1	31.1	30.0	30.5	28.9	32.1	32.1
2000	29.5	29.8	28.1	28.6	29.8	29.7	32.3	30.2	29.0	29.3	30.0	29.6
2001	29.0	30.4	27.6	28.1	27.9	27.8	29.1	27.6	29.0	25.7	28.7	32.8
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	32.9	34.0	32.5	32.4	33.3	33.4	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.7		
0.05% Sulf & Under	24.1	25.0	24.2	24.1	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.7	25.9	26.5		
Greater than 0.05%	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States (Continued)

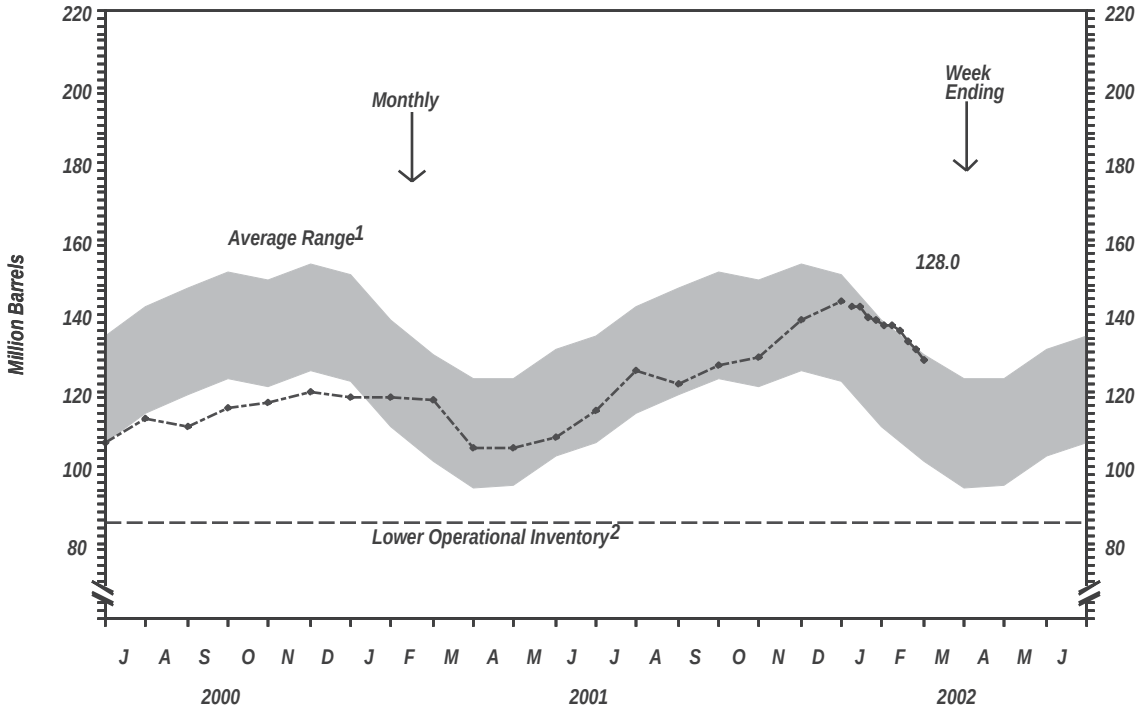
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production												
1999	1,360	1,420	1,494	1,594	1,518	1,526	1,606	1,537	1,605	1,634	1,667	1,599
2000	1,417	1,541	1,558	1,609	1,632	1,567	1,551	1,633	1,818	1,756	1,780	1,811
2001	1,619	1,640	1,601	1,666	1,630	1,697	1,773	1,740	1,735	1,840	1,904	1,837
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	1,742	1,785	1,662	1,672	1,820	1,731	1,638	1,704	1,646	1,490		
0.05% Sulf & Under	1,282	1,298	1,189	1,214	1,268	1,141	1,079	1,216	1,223	1,041		
Greater than 0.05%	460	487	473	458	552	590	559	488	423	449		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	29.6	30.4	31.0	30.8	29.2	29.6	30.8	31.4	31.4	31.4	30.8	29.5
2000	29.8	26.2	26.0	29.2	30.0	29.0	31.2	28.8	32.9	32.4	34.1	31.3
2001	27.8	30.2	30.5	29.2	27.1	29.4	31.1	31.1	32.0	31.4	32.8	33.0
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	31.6	33.1	33.6	35.1	34.1	34.1	33.5	33.4	32.6	31.8		
0.05% Sulf & Under	20.9	22.1	21.5	23.1	21.4	21.8	22.0	21.8	22.2	21.2		
Greater than 0.05%	10.7	11.0	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.3	11.5	11.6	10.4	10.6		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Net Production												
1999	129	136	139	126	146	145	147	157	156	146	151	147
2000	133	132	141	132	155	162	156	158	158	153	158	138
2001	140	144	134	135	156	162	158	157	156	144	157	155
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	170	149	154	145	144	154	160	158	146	146		
0.05% Sulf & Under	136	122	120	114	116	126	128	126	119	123		
Greater than 0.05%	34	27	34	31	28	28	32	32	27	23		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3
2000	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.3
2001	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1		
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8		
Greater than 0.05%	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		
West Coast (PADD V)												
Net Production												
1999	411	421	430	438	429	415	493	476	480	455	461	441
2000	421	391	402	495	499	465	490	482	473	510	462	506
2001	447	466	482	490	504	507	521	501	473	518	484	466
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	472	480	432	386	417	454	436	441	440	413		
0.05% Sulf & Under	370	382	337	313	336	341	325	359	345	327		
Greater than 0.05%	102	98	95	73	81	113	111	82	95	86		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	11.6	10.4	10.3	11.4	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.1
2000	13.0	11.8	10.5	13.4	12.8	11.8	11.7	10.6	11.1	11.4	10.7	12.7
2001	12.3	11.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.5	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.3	12.5
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
Total	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.8		
0.05% Sulf & Under	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.5	9.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4		
Greater than 0.05%	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4		

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Sum of PADD's IX, IY, and IZ may not equal PADD I because of independent estimation.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly and Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting Systems. Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure C1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

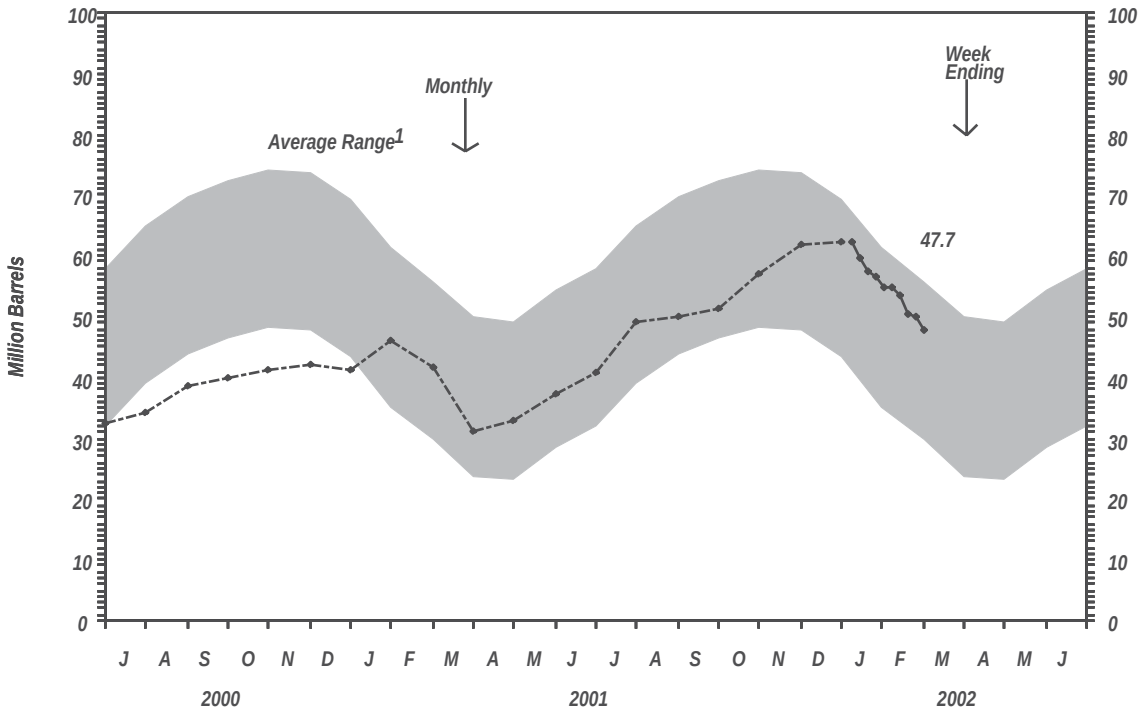


[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998-June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001*, Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

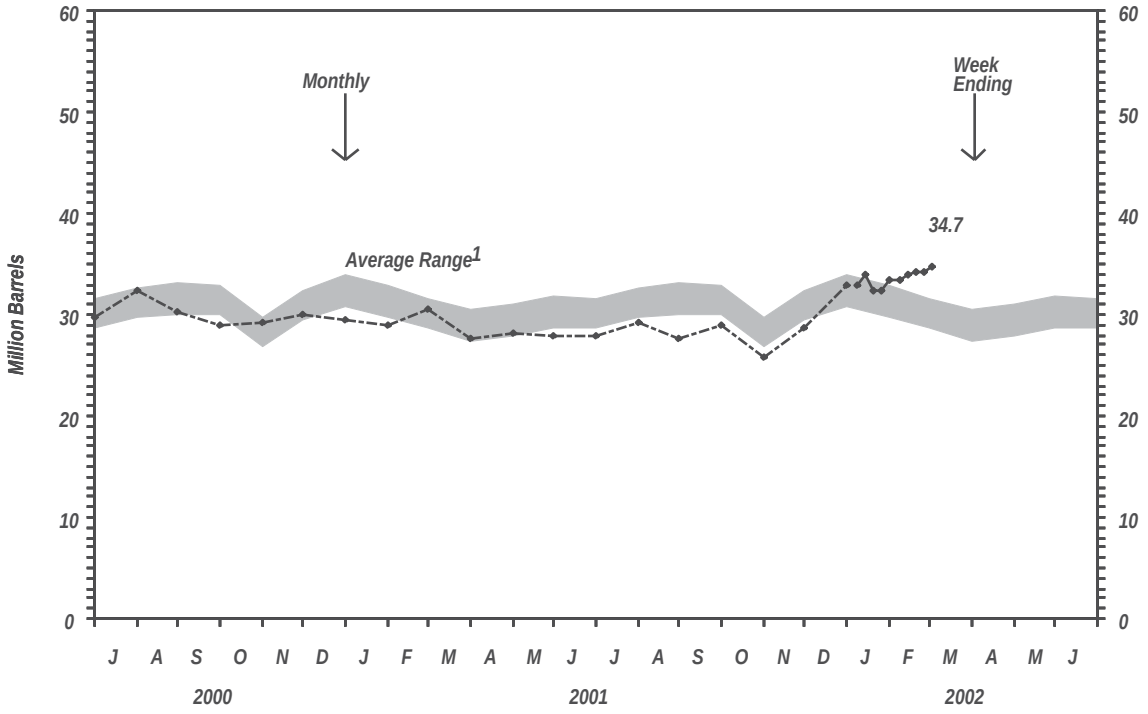
Figure C2. PADD I (East Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998-June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

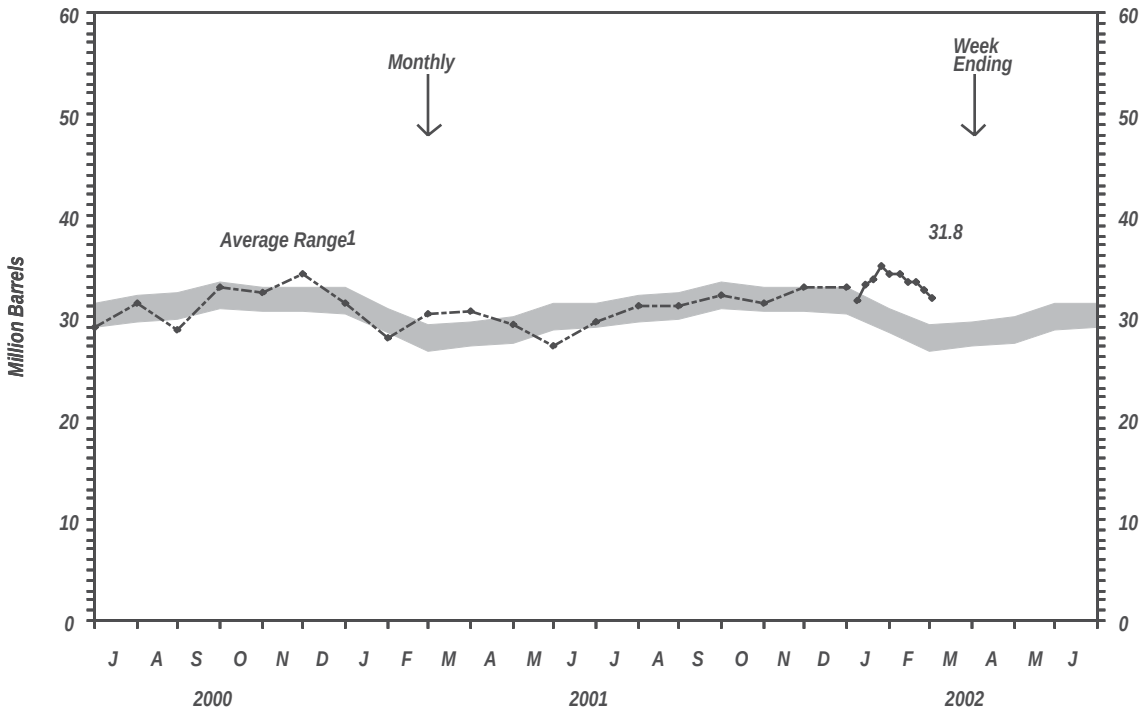
Figure C3. PADD II (Midwest) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998-June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1994-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

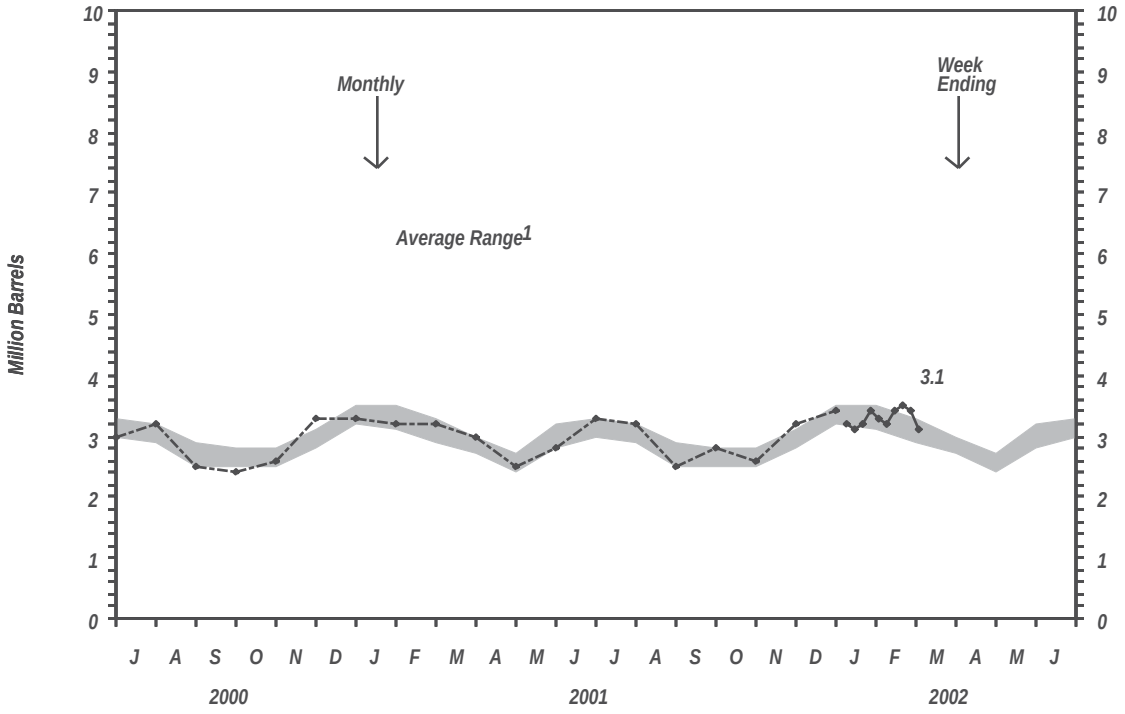
Figure C4. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998-June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

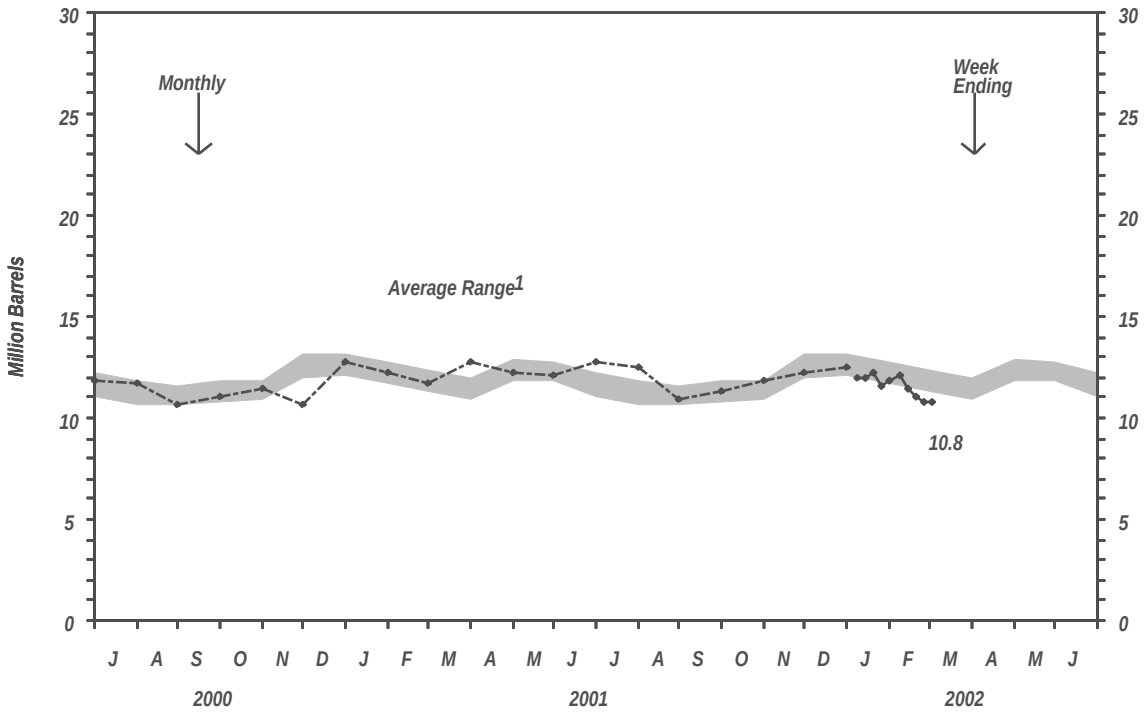
Figure C5. PADD IV (Rocky Mountain) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998-June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure C6. PADD V (West Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998-June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2001, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Net Production [a]												
1999	1041	1050	1031	1073	1085	1105	1107	1112	1134	1132	1127	1169
2000	1133	1127	1136	1143	1153	1163	1133	1123	1110	1103	1112	1031
2001	945	1031	1069	1106	1117	1088	1098	1110	1149	1131	1123	1099
Imports												
1999	118	125	135	116	98	92	122	113	108	125	136	178
2000	244	221	142	125	102	132	125	124	114	167	189	248
2001	213	222	151	105	80	103	89	95	115	146	174	176
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	47.6	43.8	36.4	40.2	45.8	50.5	57.1	60.5	59.4	56.6	54.6	43.0
2000	29.4	23.2	22.6	25.6	36.4	43.9	52.6	57.7	60.3	62.8	59.9	41.2
2001	28.9	24.4	23.5	30.5	43.4	54.0	59.3	65.3	67.0	68.1	70.5	66.0
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 65.4	E 61.2	E 57.9	E 55.7	E 53.2	E 49.9	E 47.6	E 45.9	E 42.6	E 40.1		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production [a]												
1999	65	66	60	58	63	59	57	59	61	61	65	67
2000	60	66	64	64	60	58	53	56	49	43	59	57
2001	63	62	56	61	61	58	55	50	56	61	63	57
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 66	E 60	E 65	E 65	E 65	E 68	E 63	E 67	E 68	E 65		
Imports												
1999	21	48	21	26	6	4	32	13	25	10	36	37
2000	58	78	44	31	29	36	31	24	23	34	54	78
2001	55	86	51	34	7	27	18	17	18	26	37	41
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 59	E 11	E 51	E 113	E 21	E 60	E 82	E 18	E 11	E 56		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.1
2000	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.0
2001	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.9
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 5.6	E 4.6	E 4.4	E 4.5	E 4.3	E 4.4	E 4.7	E 4.6	E 4.2	E 4.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
New England (PADD 1X)												
Net Production [a]												
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0		
Imports												
1999	13	28	15	22	2	1	17	11	21	4	16	28
2000	26	40	22	15	18	16	4	17	14	18	22	32
2001	25	32	28	16	3	5	14	1	10	1	15	26
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 52	E 1	E 3	E 52	E 1	E 52	E 1	E 1	E 2	E 52		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
2000	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
2001	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 0.8	E 0.6	E 0.4	E 0.5	E 0.4	E 0.6	E 0.4	E 0.6	E 0.4	E 0.6		
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
Net Production [a]												
1999	55	54	49	46	53	51	46	48	49	49	53	55
2000	48	55	52	52	48	46	42	44	39	33	47	46
2001	51	51	47	50	51	47	44	39	44	48	51	46
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 57	E 55	E 59	E 60	E 59	E 62	E 57	E 61	E 63	E 59		
Imports												
1999	8	6	6	3	4	2	2	3	4	6	7	8
2000	31	29	19	13	12	7	7	7	9	16	22	28
2001	11	22	23	14	4	3	4	4	8	8	15	9
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 7	E 10	E 11	E 61	E 20	E 8	E 7	E 17	E 10	E 5		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
2000	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.3
2001	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 2.1	E 1.9	E 1.8	E 1.7	E 1.8	E 1.9	E 1.9	E 1.9	E 1.8	E 1.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
Net Production [a]												
1999	10	12	11	12	10	8	11	11	11	12	12	12
2000	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	10	10	12	12
2001	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 9	E 5	E 6	E 5	E 6	E 6	E 6	E 6	E 6	E 6		
Imports												
1999	0	14	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0
2000	0	8	3	4	0	12	20	0	0	1	9	17
2001	19	31	0	5	0	19	0	13	0	17	7	6
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 0	E 0	E 38	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 75	E 0	E 0	E 0		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9
2000	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9
2001	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 2.6	E 2.1	E 2.2	E 2.2	E 2.1	E 2.0	E 2.4	E 2.2	E 2.0	E 1.9		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production [a]												
1999	202	210	199	212	223	218	219	218	218	209	205	217
2000	205	203	202	215	213	221	212	207	208	202	202	189
2001	186	217	211	222	225	224	218	216	221	211	212	206
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 235	E 217	E 220	E 219	E 224	E 194	E 217	E 231	E 204	E 206		
Imports												
1999	85	70	70	60	76	74	88	95	77	107	93	131
2000	157	123	81	81	67	86	85	94	80	118	119	144
2001	120	102	82	47	34	57	65	70	86	111	123	115
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 92	E 108	E 116	E 148	E 128	E 84	E 98	E 88	E 117	E 107		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	19.5	16.3	14.0	16.1	19.8	22.8	25.3	27.2	26.4	26.2	24.9	18.6
2000	10.9	6.7	7.5	8.5	11.5	15.0	18.8	20.8	22.7	24.2	24.5	16.5
2001	10.3	7.2	6.1	9.0	12.8	17.3	21.1	24.2	25.8	24.9	27.0	25.7
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 25.7	E 24.5	E 23.2	E 22.9	E 22.1	E 21.0	E 19.8	E 19.1	E 18.0	E 16.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production [a]												
1999	658	671	671	695	689	717	716	718	733	741	733	751
2000	737	726	735	734	750	748	732	725	717	722	714	651
2001	563	620	670	692	698	681	691	711	738	729	716	702
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 761	E 747	E 695	E 703	E 707	E 732	E 704	E 717	E 692	E 667		
Imports												
1999	4	0	37	25	12	12	0	0	0	3	2	2
2000	2	2	0	1	1	6	5	0	1	1	1	1
2001	33	15	1	15	33	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 1	E 0		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1999	23.1	22.8	19.3	20.2	21.3	22.4	24.8	25.4	24.6	21.9	20.9	17.5
2000	13.7	13.0	11.4	13.1	19.7	22.9	26.2	28.7	29.3	30.6	27.7	18.8
2001	14.6	13.1	14.2	17.6	25.6	30.6	31.2	33.8	32.6	34.2	34.5	31.2
Week Ending												
2002	**01/04**	**01/11**	**01/18**	**01/25**	**02/01**	**02/08**	**02/15**	**02/22**	**03/01**	**03/08**		
	E 31.2	E 29.4	E 27.7	E 25.8	E 24.4	E 22.2	E 21.0	E 20.1	E 18.5	E 17.9		

[a] Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

E=Estimated data.

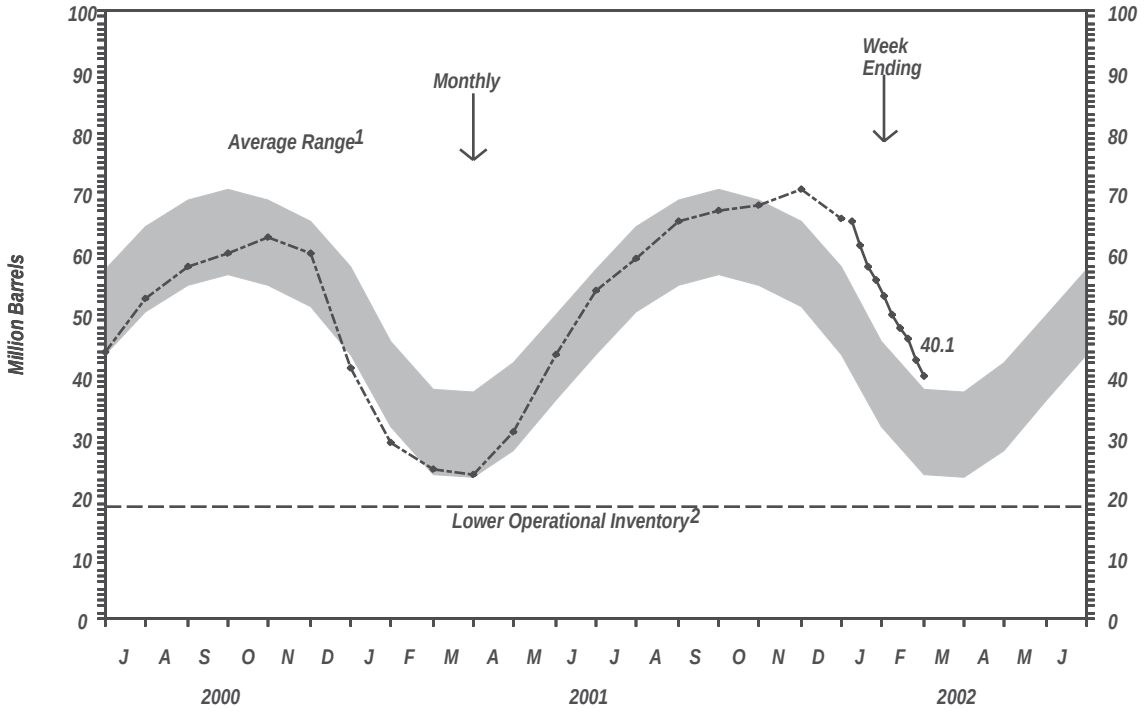
NA=Not Available.

R=Revised data.

Note: • This table presents weekly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADD's I, II, and III. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure C7. U.S. Propane/Propylene Stocks

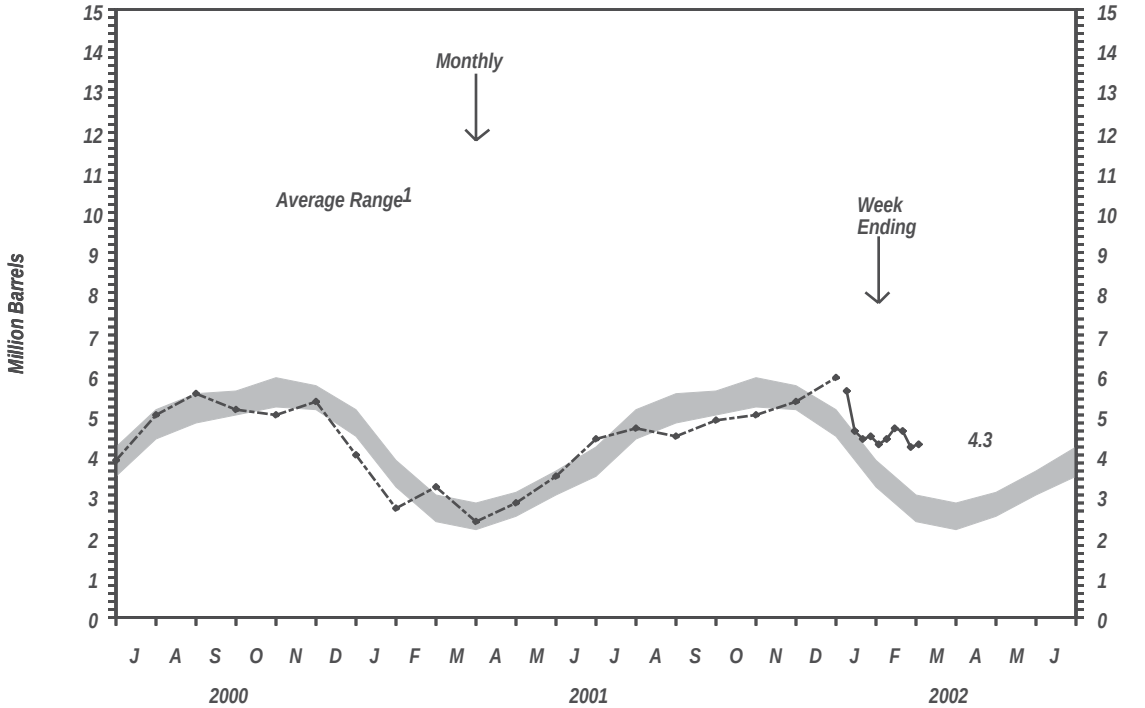


[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *PSA*; 2001, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

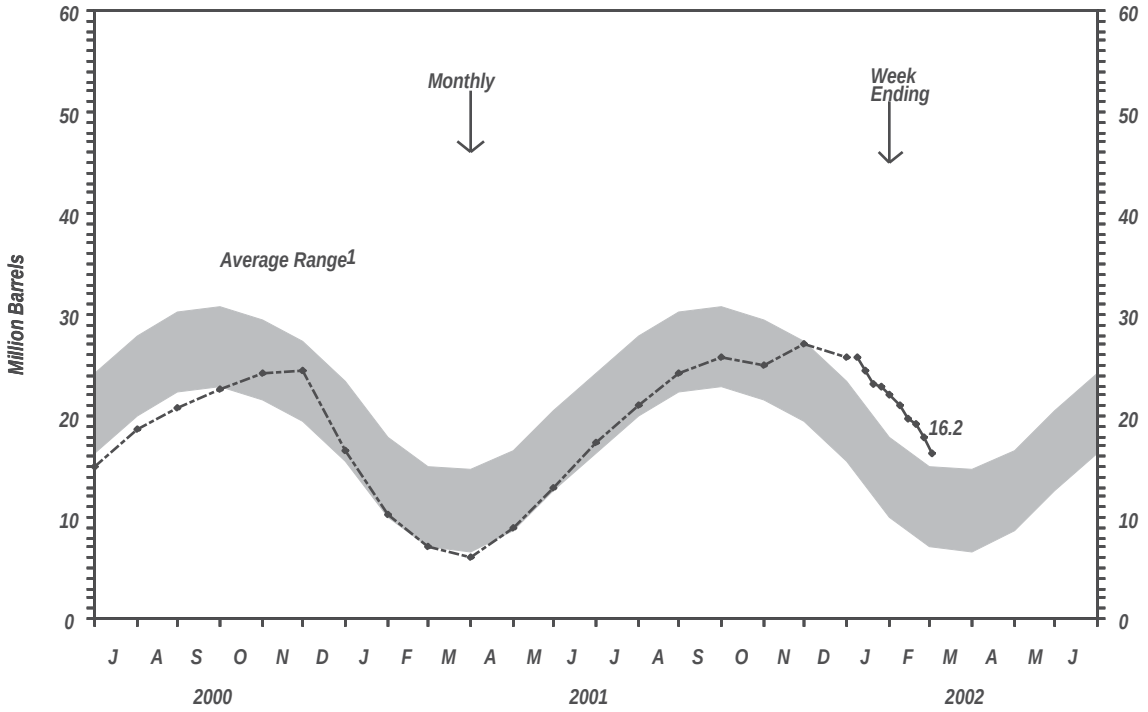
Figure C8. PADD I (East Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *PSA*; 2001, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

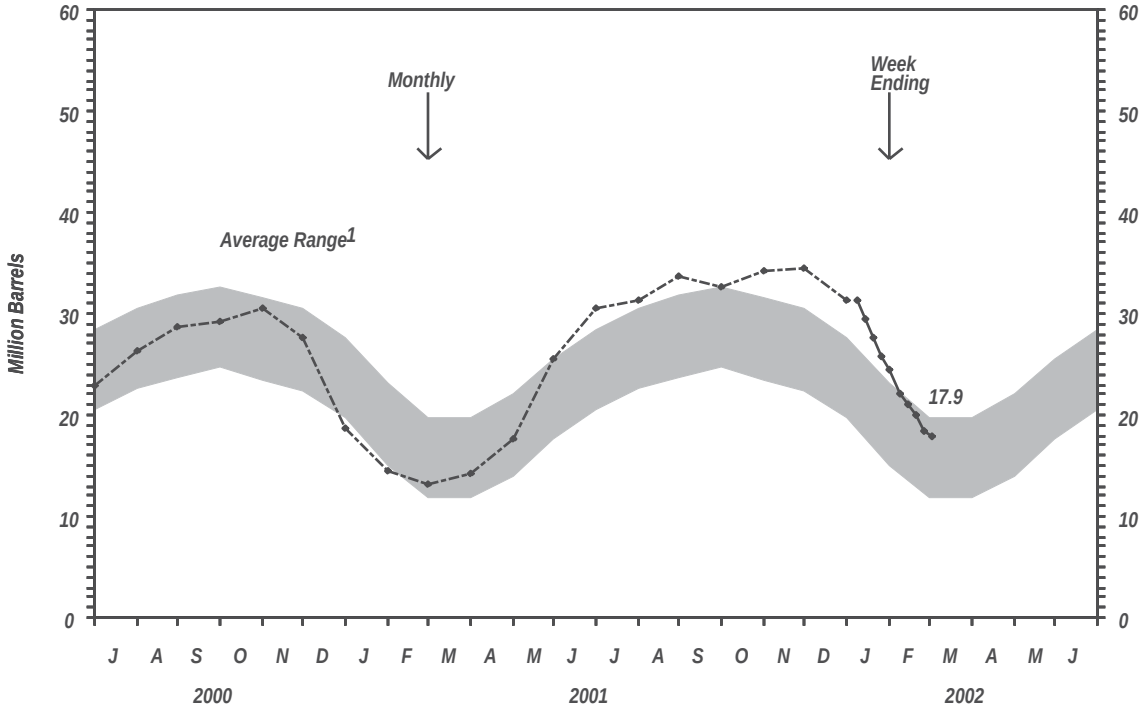
Figure C9. PADD II (Midwest) Propane/Propylene Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *PSA*; 2001, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C10. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1998 - June 2001. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1994-2000.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1994-2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2000, EIA, *PSA*; 2001, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

Table C3. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2000/01 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	149.0	152.8	155.2	153.7	148.6	142.6
East Coast (PADD I)	150.6	154.9	157.8	156.1	150.6	144.7
New England (PADD IX)	148.8	153.1	155.3	152.5	147.2	141.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	153.5	157.7	161.3	159.9	153.8	148.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	139.5	143.8	145.5	148.2	146.9	138.5
Midwest (PADD II)	136.5	137.1	135.2	135.0	133.1	126.1

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season											
	12/24	12/31	01/07	01/14	01/21	01/28	02/04	02/11	02/18	02/25	03/04	03/11[P]
Average	115.2	115.9	116.8	116.6	116.2	116.1	116.3	116.0	116.0	115.9	116.1	116.8
East Coast (PADD I)	116.8	117.6	118.6	118.5	118.1	118.1	118.2	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.9	118.5
New England (PADD IX)	114.5	115.3	116.6	116.5	116.2	116.1	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.9	115.8	116.2
Connecticut	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.0
Maine	110.1	111.0	111.1	111.0	110.9	110.7	109.9	109.8	109.6	109.4	109.2	109.6
Massachusetts	110.2	111.8	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.3	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.3	114.4	115.6
New Hampshire	117.2	117.5	117.1	117.1	116.9	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.3	115.4	114.7
Rhode Island	110.1	110.0	110.7	109.7	108.9	108.6	109.0	108.9	109.2	108.7	109.2	110.3
Vermont	125.0	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	120.2	121.0	121.8	121.7	121.2	121.3	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.0	121.2	121.9
Delaware	114.7	115.6	119.4	119.0	118.1	117.6	116.9	116.6	116.7	116.5	116.8	117.0
Dist Columbia	131.3	131.3	131.4	131.4	132.9	134.3	134.3	134.3	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.9
Maryland	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.9	125.0	125.8	125.8	125.5	124.6	124.6	124.8	125.2
New Jersey	115.2	115.1	116.6	118.5	119.3	119.7	119.7	119.8	119.4	119.1	119.0	120.1
New York	127.7	128.9	129.6	128.2	126.4	126.4	127.0	126.2	126.3	126.4	126.7	127.7
Pennsylvania	114.6	115.4	115.8	116.0	116.0	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.0	116.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	106.1	106.5	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.5	106.3	106.1	105.8	105.8	105.9	106.5
North Carolina	102.9	102.4	102.7	102.4	102.2	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.9	103.6
Virginia	108.4	109.3	109.6	109.6	109.9	109.8	109.5	109.0	108.6	108.6	108.7	108.6
Midwest (PADD II)	96.8	97.0	97.2	96.5	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.5	95.5	95.5	96.2	98.4
Indiana	96.2	96.7	96.4	95.6	95.0	95.4	96.4	96.7	96.7	96.5	96.9	99.0
Iowa	86.9	86.9	86.9	84.8	84.2	84.6	84.5	84.1	83.8	84.0	84.9	87.2
Kentucky	91.1	93.5	93.4	91.7	90.8	89.9	90.6	90.2	91.0	90.8	[R]93.3	95.1
Michigan	104.5	105.1	105.1	104.2	102.7	102.9	102.9	103.7	103.3	103.4	103.8	105.6
Minnesota	92.3	92.4	93.9	93.6	93.0	92.4	93.0	93.2	93.1	93.1	93.3	96.0
Nebraska	79.9	81.2	82.5	82.4	79.8	79.0	80.0	80.2	80.9	80.8	[R]81.9	84.4
Ohio	93.1	92.8	93.0	92.4	91.6	91.9	91.9	92.7	92.8	92.7	93.8	96.5
Wisconsin	102.5	102.6	102.2	101.5	97.8	98.1	97.9	98.3	98.3	98.3	99.1	100.6

P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

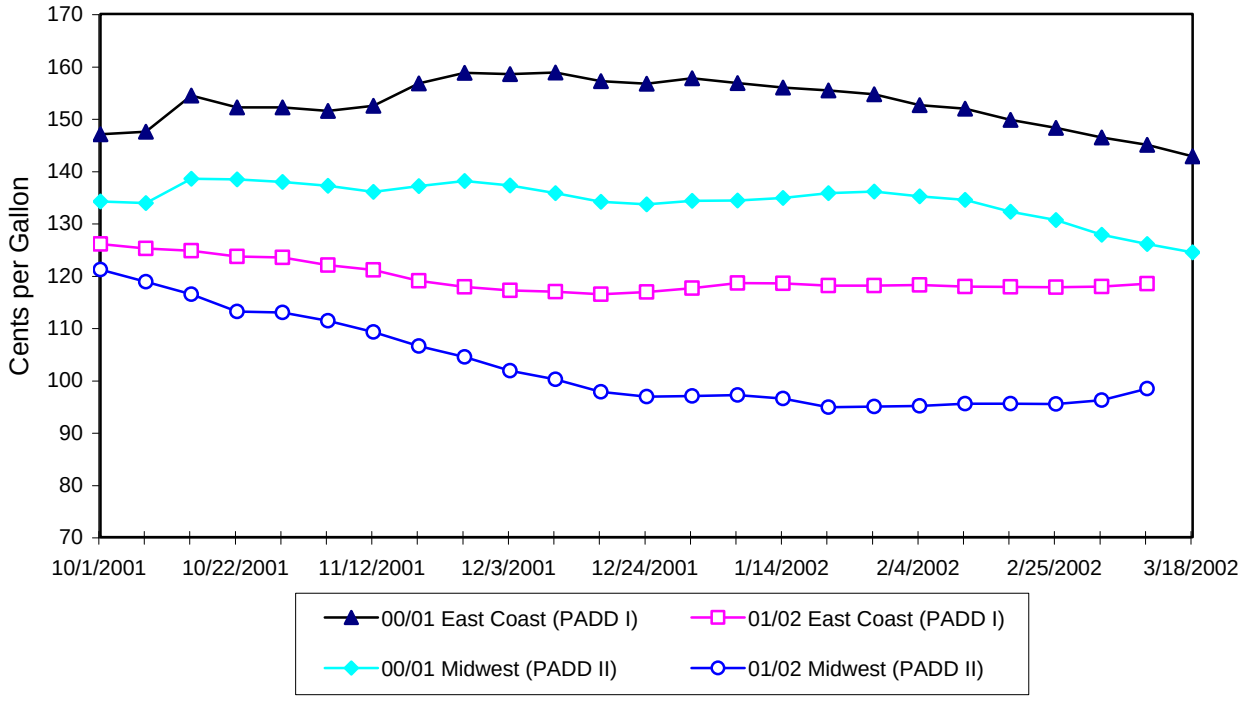
Table C4. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2000/01 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	101.4	104.6	94.3	96.0	86.6	77.5
East Coast (PADD I)	100.6	106.5	97.5	96.2	84.9	76.7
New England (PADD IX)	102.1	108.7	100.5	94.6	85.4	79.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	100.7	106.8	98.7	96.1	85.0	76.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	98.3	103.1	90.4	98.4	84.3	73.4
Midwest (PADD II)	102.5	102.3	90.4	95.8	88.5	78.5

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season											
	12/24	12/31	01/07	01/14	01/21	01/28	02/04	02/11	02/18	02/25	03/04	03/11[P]
Average	56.3	58.0	59.3	54.7	53.9	56.8	58.3	56.2	58.2	57.2	62.1	64.9
East Coast (PADD I)	57.3	59.2	61.2	56.7	54.3	56.7	57.9	56.1	58.6	57.5	61.8	64.8
New England (PADD IX)	58.3	60.5	62.7	58.1	55.8	58.0	59.5	57.6	60.0	59.0	63.2	66.1
Connecticut	58.0	60.5	61.8	58.0	55.7	58.0	59.3	57.7	60.0	58.8	63.2	66.2
Maine	58.2	60.3	63.1	58.3	55.9	58.3	59.4	57.6	60.0	59.1	63.2	66.1
Massachusetts	58.8	61.0	63.2	58.4	56.0	58.1	59.7	57.9	60.3	59.3	63.4	66.4
New Hampshire	57.3	59.4	62.1	57.7	55.2	57.6	59.0	56.7	59.0	58.2	62.5	65.4
Rhode Island	58.6	60.4	62.8	57.8	55.6	57.8	59.7	57.6	59.8	58.8	63.0	65.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	57.4	59.4	61.3	56.8	54.3	56.7	57.9	56.2	58.7	57.5	61.8	64.8
Delaware	56.7	58.6	60.4	56.2	53.9	56.3	57.6	55.8	58.2	56.9	61.4	64.3
Maryland	56.0	57.8	59.6	55.4	52.9	55.3	56.7	54.7	57.1	56.1	60.4	63.8
New Jersey	57.0	59.1	60.9	56.5	54.0	56.3	57.4	55.7	58.1	56.8	61.3	64.2
New York	58.3	60.5	62.1	57.7	55.3	57.8	59.0	57.2	59.7	58.5	62.9	66.0
Pennsylvania	57.6	59.4	61.6	56.8	54.3	56.6	57.8	56.3	58.8	57.6	61.9	64.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	55.4	57.0	58.9	54.7	52.3	54.9	56.1	54.0	56.7	55.7	60.0	63.2
North Carolina	55.2	56.9	58.8	54.5	52.1	54.7	56.1	53.8	56.5	55.5	59.8	63.0
Virginia	55.6	57.1	59.0	54.8	52.4	55.0	56.1	54.2	56.8	55.9	60.1	63.4
Midwest (PADD II)	55.1	56.5	57.0	52.4	53.4	57.0	58.7	56.3	57.7	56.9	62.5	65.0
Illinois	54.0	55.6	55.1	50.5	52.6	57.1	58.8	56.1	57.8	55.9	61.5	63.9
Indiana	53.5	54.9	55.9	51.9	54.2	58.3	59.9	56.5	57.6	56.6	62.1	65.3
Iowa	58.3	59.2	59.2	55.4	54.5	57.5	59.8	58.2	58.6	58.7	64.3	65.9
Kansas	55.1	56.4	56.9	51.7	51.0	53.9	56.0	54.6	55.4	55.9	61.7	63.5
Kentucky	59.9	61.0	62.5	56.4	54.2	56.2	57.3	55.2	58.0	57.2	62.7	67.2
Michigan	54.2	55.3	56.1	51.2	53.4	58.1	59.8	57.3	58.5	57.2	62.5	65.9
Minnesota	58.4	59.5	59.0	54.7	53.6	55.3	59.1	57.3	58.0	60.0	64.4	65.8
Missouri	53.6	56.4	56.3	50.1	52.4	55.9	56.9	54.4	56.5	55.2	61.3	63.3
North Dakota	60.2	61.5	62.2	57.6	55.8	57.9	60.6	59.7	59.8	60.4	64.4	67.1
Ohio	52.8	53.9	55.3	51.5	53.5	57.8	58.6	55.6	57.6	56.4	62.1	64.4
South Dakota	58.6	60.4	60.5	56.1	55.1	58.2	60.8	60.0	59.5	59.3	65.3	67.3
Wisconsin	54.0	55.7	55.1	51.0	52.8	56.9	58.4	56.3	57.6	56.4	62.6	64.8

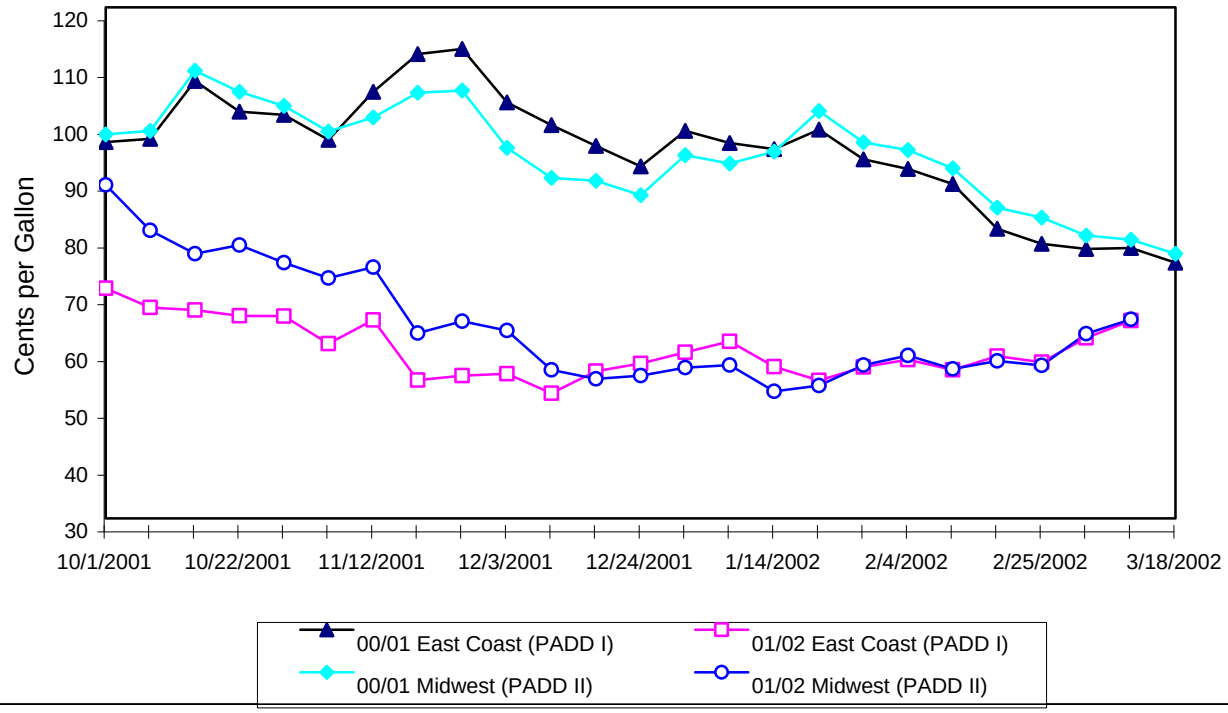
P=Preliminary data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C11. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C12. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Table C5. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2000/01 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	128.1	129.0	139.9	166.3	155.6	143.2
East Coast (PADD I)	144.9	146.4	155.5	182.0	170.3	160.0
New England (PADD IX)	147.2	148.9	155.3	173.0	169.7	164.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	147.0	148.5	156.5	176.5	170.3	160.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	137.8	139.0	153.4	203.2	171.0	153.8
Midwest (PADD II)	115.4	115.9	128.1	154.6	144.5	130.6

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season											
	12/24	12/31	01/07	01/14	01/21	01/28	02/04	02/11	02/18	02/25	03/04	03/11[P]
Average	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.4	113.4	113.5	113.3	113.0	112.8	112.5	[R]112.5	112.1
East Coast (PADD I)	130.0	130.3	130.9	131.2	131.6	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.7
New England (PADD IX)	139.1	139.5	140.2	140.5	140.5	140.3	140.4	140.5	140.5	140.6	140.2	140.2
Connecticut	132.8	134.4	134.2	134.1	133.7	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.4	133.9	133.9	133.9
Maine	140.5	140.7	142.1	142.3	143.0	142.6	142.8	142.6	143.3	143.1	143.3	143.4
Massachusetts	136.8	136.1	137.3	136.9	135.9	135.7	135.5	135.9	135.7	136.3	135.2	135.5
New Hampshire	139.9	140.9	141.2	142.1	142.4	141.9	142.3	142.3	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.0
Rhode Island	143.7	143.7	143.6	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	147.1	147.1	147.1	147.4	147.4
Vermont	143.0	142.9	143.9	144.1	144.9	144.9	145.3	145.2	145.2	144.9	144.1	143.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	130.0	130.4	130.8	131.0	131.6	131.5	131.4	131.4	131.5	131.6	131.8	132.1
Delaware	136.7	136.9	137.2	137.2	137.2	137.2	137.1	136.6	137.4	137.4	137.6	138.2
Maryland	138.0	138.4	138.9	138.4	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	139.5	139.7	139.5
New Jersey	131.0	131.7	132.4	132.6	133.0	133.0	133.8	133.5	132.9	133.4	134.2	134.6
New York	132.2	132.3	133.0	133.6	134.2	133.7	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.8
Pennsylvania	123.6	124.1	124.2	124.2	124.9	125.1	124.9	125.2	125.5	125.6	125.7	126.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	121.8	122.2	122.9	123.5	123.8	124.3	124.0	124.0	124.2	123.5	[R]123.4	123.7
North Carolina	116.6	117.1	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.8	118.2	118.3	118.4	117.5	118.0	118.2
Virginia	130.5	130.8	132.3	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.6	133.6	134.0	133.6	[R]132.6	132.9
Midwest (PADD II)	100.4	101.2	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	101.0	100.6	100.3	100.3	99.5
Indiana	99.3	100.5	103.4	103.4	103.2	103.1	101.5	101.2	101.1	100.1	[R]100.6	100.0
Iowa	84.5	84.5	84.8	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.4	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.5
Kentucky	112.5	114.4	115.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	115.2	114.0	113.9	113.1	112.7	112.5
Michigan	116.0	116.2	117.4	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.1	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.2	113.1
Minnesota	94.9	94.9	95.2	95.2	93.9	95.1	95.4	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Missouri	93.7	95.8	96.3	95.9	96.2	96.2	95.9	95.8	94.2	93.4	[R]94.5	93.3
Nebraska	77.3	76.9	76.9	77.0	77.0	77.3	77.3	73.5	73.5	73.4	73.6	73.9
North Dakota	82.9	82.9	84.0	83.8	84.0	83.9	83.9	82.7	82.4	82.4	82.4	81.4
Ohio	115.1	115.6	116.3	117.0	116.6	115.9	116.0	114.7	114.3	114.0	113.5	111.6
South Dakota	87.6	87.3	87.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	85.4	85.6	85.1	84.3	83.8
Wisconsin	100.7	101.3	101.3	101.8	101.6	101.6	102.1	102.2	101.7	101.7	101.6	101.6

P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C6. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State

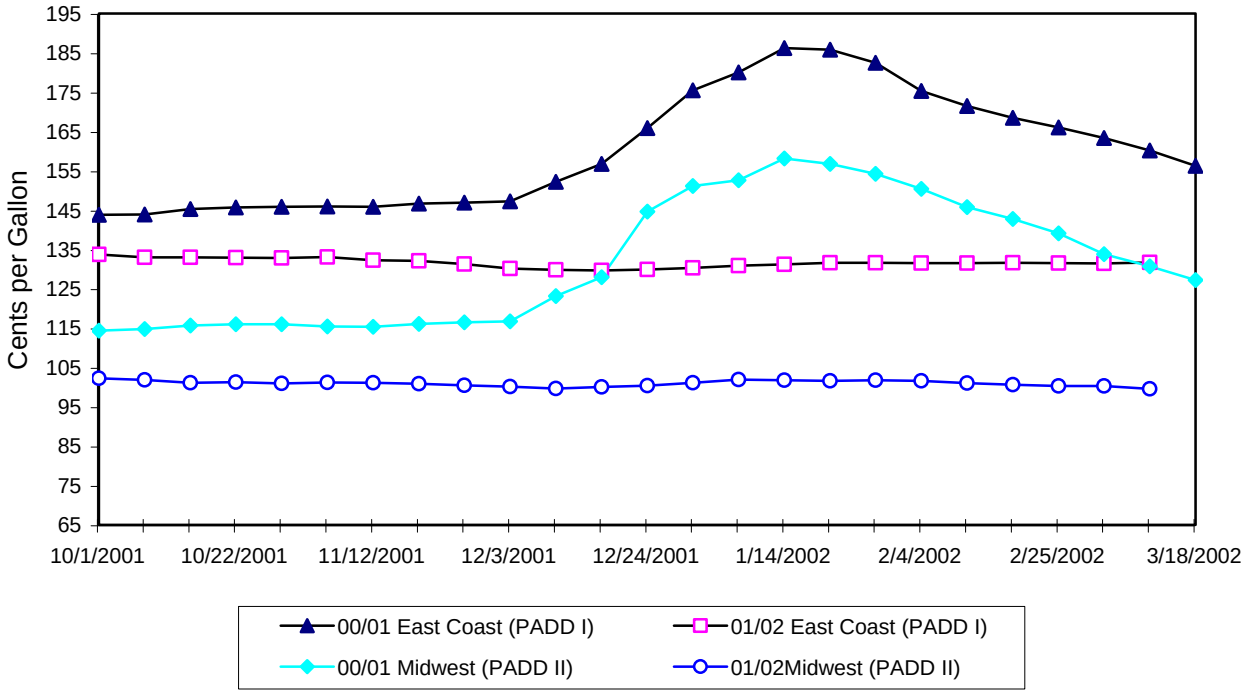
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2000/01 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	70.3	66.7	82.4	102.3	73.1	65.8
East Coast (PADD I)	72.8	71.1	86.9	117.7	73.0	63.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	73.6	72.0	85.4	103.3	74.7	65.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	71.9	70.0	88.7	135.4	70.9	60.8
Midwest (PADD II)	69.3	65.1	80.8	96.9	73.1	66.6

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season											
	12/24	12/31	01/07	01/14	01/21	01/28	02/04	02/11	02/18	02/25	03/04	03/11[P]
Average	36.8	39.4	37.0	34.7	33.3	33.3	33.7	34.4	35.3	35.0	37.7	40.7
East Coast (PADD I)	39.5	42.5	42.1	40.4	39.4	38.7	38.8	39.5	40.1	40.0	41.9	44.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	41.8	44.3	43.1	40.5	39.7	39.2	39.2	40.4	41.6	41.6	43.7	46.6
Delaware	42.0	43.5	42.5	41.2	40.2	40.8	40.8	42.8	43.5	43.5	46.0	49.2
New Jersey	42.0	46.0	46.0	44.0	44.0	40.0	40.0	41.2	42.2	42.2	43.8	46.8
New York	42.2	44.5	42.8	39.9	38.8	39.2	39.3	40.5	41.6	41.7	43.8	46.7
Pennsylvania	41.4	43.6	41.9	39.1	38.1	38.4	38.5	39.5	40.8	40.8	43.0	45.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	36.6	40.2	41.0	40.2	39.0	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.1	39.8	42.6
North Carolina	35.3	38.6	39.8	39.2	38.0	36.9	37.3	37.4	37.3	37.2	38.8	41.7
Virginia	39.5	43.6	43.6	42.4	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.2	42.0	44.6
Midwest (PADD II)	35.9	38.3	35.2	32.7	31.2	31.4	31.9	32.6	33.6	33.2	36.3	39.3
Illinois	35.4	37.9	35.5	32.8	31.5	31.5	31.5	32.8	34.0	33.4	36.7	39.7
Indiana	39.9	42.0	40.0	37.4	36.4	37.0	37.1	38.1	39.2	39.2	41.1	44.4
Iowa	35.8	38.4	34.6	32.1	30.4	30.4	31.2	31.8	32.9	32.4	35.6	39.1
Kansas	33.7	36.3	32.5	29.8	28.6	28.8	29.6	30.1	31.1	30.3	34.1	36.7
Minnesota	35.0	37.6	34.4	32.0	30.2	30.3	31.1	31.4	32.2	31.6	34.0	37.5
Missouri	35.3	37.6	33.9	31.5	29.8	29.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.6	35.2	38.4
Nebraska	34.9	37.5	33.6	31.1	29.7	29.6	30.4	31.0	32.0	31.7	35.3	38.3
North Dakota	30.2	32.5	30.9	29.9	25.9	25.9	27.9	25.9	26.4	26.9	30.0	29.0
Ohio	40.2	42.3	40.3	37.7	36.6	37.2	37.2	38.0	39.4	39.5	41.6	44.6
South Dakota	37.1	38.9	36.2	33.5	32.1	32.0	32.6	33.1	34.2	33.8	37.2	40.5
Wisconsin	36.8	39.3	35.6	33.2	31.6	31.5	32.4	33.0	34.0	33.5	36.9	40.1

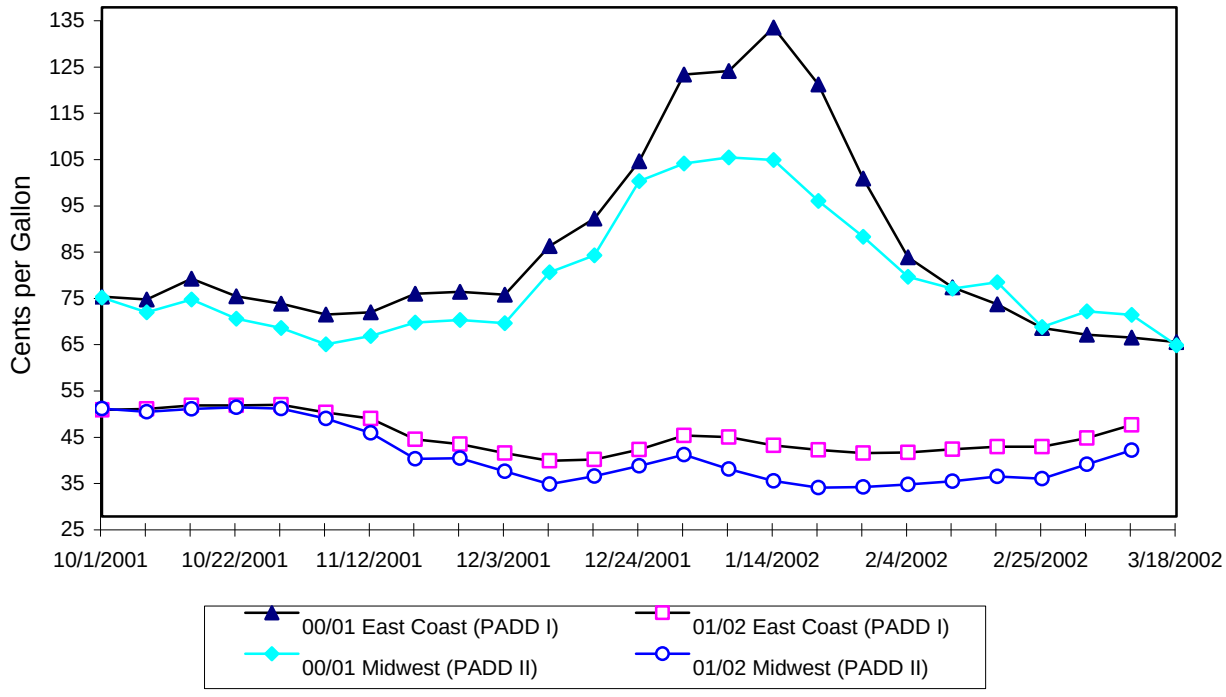
P=Preliminary data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C13. Residential Propane Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C14. Wholesale Propane Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Explanatory Notes

Note 1. Form EIA-807 Propane Survey

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request. Because of the overwhelming demand for continuous monitoring of propane supply, the *Winter Fuels Report* was implemented in September 1990. Production, imports, and stocks data are collected weekly during the heating season (October - March). During the non-heating season (April -September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only and are also published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.* These data are released electronically via the Internet at 4:00 pm Wednesday.

Respondent Frame

During the non-heating season, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data on end-of-month stocks of propane. The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, derived similarly to those described on page 37, are then applied to each cell to generate published data.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national and PADD level inventory (stocks) graphs include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Figures C7 through C10 provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent three-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past seven years. See page 38 for a further discussion.

Note 2. Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners. Data are collected by State Enregy Offices under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program.

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample weight and volume sales data were applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij} \Big/ \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij,}$$

where w = sample weight, v = volume, p = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

The volume used for No. 2 heating oil and propane is the company's residential sales volume as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey."

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. The alternative method of weighting, current weights, would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period. This method is more burdensome on the companies and reflects prices over a period of time as compared to a point in time. Therefore, the calculation of average prices tends to lag behind the reference period. Indexes constructed from current period weights are known as Paasche Indexes.

Both methods of weighting are correct; they do, however, vary when current weights are changing. It has been argued that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the relative change in volumes monthly is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area.

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

For the No. 2 heating oil price data, a sample design similar to that used for the EIA Form EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," sample design was used. The sampling frame was an extract of approximately 11,000 companies from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey," conducted in 1992 and containing 1991 sales volume information. A one-way stratified sample design using No. 2 residential distillate frame sales volumes by State, for each of the 24 States to be sampled, was used. Stratum boundaries were determined by the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. Sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability (N/n). Certainty strata were established based on sales volumes and the number of States in which the company has sales. The expected price coefficient of variation is one to two percent.

Residential Propane

Since no volume sales information existed to predetermine the volume sales of propane dealers, two strata for propane dealers were used. A certainty stratum of the known, large, multi-State dealers was created. These companies were identified using establishment lists obtained in deriving the frame. All other dealers were in a second stratum and a random sample from this stratum was selected. Sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability (N/n). The name and address list sampling frame was constructed by first extracting from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," companies who marked the box on the survey indicating they sell propane. This was augmented by companies on the Office of Oil and Gas Master File who have the words propane or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in their name. In addition, companies who file the Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and report retail propane, or the Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," and report propane, as well as companies that were active on the Form EIA-174, "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Survey," prior to its discontinuance, were included.

After unduplicating these companies, the initial frame file contained approximately 5,100 companies. Additional companies were obtained from an extract of a current Dun and Bradstreet file of SIC code 5984(9903), primary and secondary retail propane dealers, containing 3,283 names and addresses. Removal of duplicates within this file and between it and the initial frame file was performed using tailored automated match programs with manual review, and resulted in approximately 1,000 potential adds to the initial file. Similarly, additional names and addresses were furnished by industry associations and journals, and by State Energy Offices, yielding another 7,429 names. Again, removal of duplicates through the match programs yielded an approximate potential add of 900 companies. Another 800 companies were identified as residing on the Master File but not previously selected as potential propane sellers. Further matching, merging and unduplicating reduced the final total frame count to approximately 6,000 companies. Reseller/retailer propane price data were unavailable to calculate a target coefficient of variation. However, it was expected that residential propane price variances were similar to heating oil. Increases in variances were expected as a result of lack of detailed stratification, but were only expected to reach three to four percent.

Revision Error

Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 3. Confidentiality of Information

Data on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, and others regulations. It may be released to the Department of Justice or to any other Federal Agency for official use which may include enforcement of Federal Law. The information contained on this form may also be made available to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

Appendix D

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve will be two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as "Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur" are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the Distillate Watch.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve
(Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending March 1, 2002
First Reserve Terminal (Hess)	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services (formerly Wyatt Morgan Stanley)	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	New Haven, CT	350
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	Providence, RI	150
Total		**2,000**

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Glossary

Following are definitions taken from the Master List of the Petroleum Supply Division, plus definitions and/or explanations of terms used in the publication of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) that differ from those in the Master List. Terms used in the publication of data from the "EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" which becomes Appendix B in the WPSR are included. In addition, terms used by the Petroleum Marketing Division to collect and describe data on crude oil and petroleum product price and marketing activity are provided. Slight variations in the application of common terms used by both the Petroleum Supply and the Petroleum Marketing Divisions are in italics.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$Degrees\ API = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr.60°\ F/60°\ F} - 131.5$$

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials.

Barrel. A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Blending Components, Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capacity but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the Free On Board (FOB) value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified in the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Conventional Area. Any area not requiring the sale of either reformulated gasoline or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). *Note*: Includes oxygenated gasoline.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants, topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). This may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Delivery Month. The calendar month in a futures contract in which the commodity will be delivered. The First Delivery month available at any given time is one month in the future, e.g., on September 15, the First Delivery month futures contract is October, the Second Delivery month is November, etc. On the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), crude oil contract trading terminates at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while petroleum product contracts expire on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel

and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported by two sulfur categories:

0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations.

Greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

EPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Expired. Refers to the status of a futures contract when the expiration date has passed and trading for that contract terminates. For example, trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange terminates for crude oil futures contracts at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while trading terminates for petroleum product contracts on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Exports. Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to any foreign country..

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Futures Price. The price quoted for delivering a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified time and place in the future.

Gasoil. European designation for No. 2 fuel oil, and No. 2 diesel fuel.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See Oxygenates.

Gasoline: See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades - Regular, Midgrade, and Premium. *Note:* Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower. Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating degree-days. A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from any foreign country.

Jet Fuel. Includes Kerosene-type (Commercial or Military) and Naphtha-type.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel: A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for commercial use.

Military: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

> **Reformulated Gasoline (RFG):** Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the EPA under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).
>
> **OPRG.** "**O**xygenated Fuels **P**rogram **R**eformulated **G**asoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Price data are reported for areas required to sell specific types of motor gasoline.

> **Conventional Area:** Any area not requiring the sale of either oxygenated gasoline, reformulated gasoline, or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline.
>
> **RFG Area:** Ozone nonattainment area designated by the EPA which requires the use of reformulated gasoline. *Note*: Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline Price, Retail. See Technical Note 1.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) [$(CH_3)_3COCH_3$.] An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel. See Jet Fuel.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL). Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the ASTM and are classified as follows: ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and pentanes plus.

Net Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery, natural gas processing plant, or blending plant. Published production equals production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the reporting period is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same reporting period.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D975.

> **No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil).** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for medium capacity commercial-industrial burner units, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-3.4 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM Specification D396 -92.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A gasoil type distillate for use in high speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-4.1 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM specification D975 - 93. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks.

For pricing data, **Low Sulfur** or **On-Highway Diesel Fuel** is No. 2 diesel fuel which has a sulfur level less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight. **High Sulfur** refers to No. 2 distillate fuel (either diesel or fuel oil) which has a sulfur level greater than 0.05 percent by weight.

Nonattainment Area. Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating, i.e., octane rating, of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index (R + M)/2, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

Operable Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

Operating Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

OPRG Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Finished. See Conventional Gasoline.

Other Oils. Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Oxygenated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight. Includes gasohol. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenates. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates. They include:

Fuel Ethanol: Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether): Blends of up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications.

Other Oxygenates: Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending such as TBA, TAME, ETBE, and Methanol.

PADD (Petroleum Administration for Defense District). Originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation, the five divisions (and three subdivisions) include the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PADD I:

PADD IX:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

PADD IY:

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

PADD IZ:

Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III:

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV:

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Percent Utilization. Represents the utilization of all crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing gross inputs to these units by the operating/operable refining capacity of the unit.

Operable Capacity: The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity: The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include

unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or Cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute the national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, comprised of from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied and Losses, Crude Oil. Crude oil used directly as fuel by refineries and pipelines, and losses due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to processing losses at refineries in their operations.

Production. See Net Production.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase (or decrease) in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between Total Products Supplied and product supplied values for specified products.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-05 propane. *For price data*, it does not include the propane portion of any natural gas liquids (NGL) mixes; i.e., butane-propane and ethane-propane mix.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "**R**eformulated Gasoline **B**lendstock for **O**xygenate **B**lending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by refiners. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Reformulated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residential. Sales of No. 2 distillate and propane to individual customers or households (as opposed to businesses or institutions) who ostensibly use the fuel in a residence for space heating, cooking, etc. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or to other multi-family dwellings are excluded from the "Residential Sales" category and are included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category. Additional end-use sales category data are available in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

Residential Heating Oil Price. The price charged for home delivery of No.2 heating oil, exclusive of any discounts such as those for prompt cash payment. Prices do not include taxes paid by the consumer.

Residential Propane Price. The price charged for home delivery of consumer grade propane intended for use in space heating, cooking, or hot water heaters in residences.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are a No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, the production of electric power, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. *For supply data*, imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel. *For pricing data*, imported crude oil burned as fuel is excluded.

Retail. Sales made directly to the consumer of a product.

Retail Outlet. Any company-owned outlet (e.g. service station) selling gasoline, on-highway low-sulfur diesel fuel, or propane for on-highway vehicle use which is under the direct control of the firm by virtue of its ability to set the retail product price and directly collect all or part of the retail margin. This category includes retail outlets which are operated by salaried employees of the company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates, and/or involve personnel services contracted by the firm.

Spot Price. The price for a one-time open market transaction for immediate delivery of a specific quantity of product at a specific

location where the commodity is purchased "on the spot" at current market rates.

Brent: A blended crude stream produced in the North Sea region which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams.

Conway: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Conway, Kansas.

Los Angeles: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city in southern California.

Mont Belvieu: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Mont Belvieu, Texas.

New York Harbor (NYH): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in New York Harbor.

Northwest Europe (NWE): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the North Sea; however, generally refers to the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp refining center.

Rotterdam (ARA): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the refining centers of Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp.

Singapore: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in Singapore.

US Gulf Coast (GC): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the coastline of Texas and Louisiana. For supply data, Gulf Coast refers to all 6 PADD III States.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI - Cushing): A crude stream produced in Texas and southern Oklahoma which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams and which is traded in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Oklahoma.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines (including storage tanks), and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and all individual products in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption are excluded. Stocks held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total". Stocks are reported as of the end of the reporting period.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. *Note:* No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low- sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. A term which appears in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between crude input to refineries and the sum of domestic production, net imports (including SPR), SPR and other stocks withdrawn or added, and product supplied and losses. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure incorporates both estimated and reported values, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. The 50 States and the District of Columbia**.** *Note*: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. *Note*: For crude oil prices, the United States includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all American Territories and Possessions.

Wholesale. Sales of refined petroleum products to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers.

Wholesale Price. The rack price charged for No. 2 heating oil or propane; that is , the price paid by customers who purchase No. 2 heating oil or propane free-on-board at a supplier's terminal and who provide their own transportation for the product(s).